PAYER-MEETING WILL BE HELD rawell Hall, 150 Madison-st., from 12 Is will be led by the Rev. W. C. ARE CORDIALLY INVIERD TO meeting in the parlor of the Young Association to-night. Strangers in bordishly welcomed. The meeting will A. T. Hemingway. UCTION SALES. P. GORE & CO.,

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VOLUME XXXIX.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Subsidence of the Excitement Attending the Assassination.

The Sand-Lot Proletariat Seemingly Very Cold-Blooded.

Their Ill-Concealed Desire to Hoist Their Martyr Overboard.

Kalloch Refusing to Die, They Desire to Replace Him with Kearney.

Naphthaly Alleged to Have Recanted All His Former Allegations.

De Young Held Without Bail to Await the Result of

Full Text of the Chapters of Kalloch's Life Printed by the " Chronicle."

His Crime.

NAPHTHALY. THIS VOLATILE PERSONAL CRITIC EATING HI

Special Dis SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 .- R. H. Lloyd, one of the most highly respectable attorneys here, informs your correspondent that, some time ago, Naphthaly, author of the defamatory article against the De Youngs, in the Sun, volum tarily acknowledged to him that the statement regarding Mrs. De Young was wholly false; that, to quiet his conscience, he wrote and sign ed an affidavit declaring said statement base falsifications, handing Lloyd said affidavit, declaring he never would circulate another copy of the Sun article. Last Friday Naphthaly cailed on Lloyd, stating that Kalloch visited him the previous day and requested him to fur-nish Kailoch with a copy of the Sun article. Naphthaly declined.

KALLOCH offered him \$50 for a copy, but Naphthaly refused, stating he knew the remarks regarding Mrs. De Young to be false. Kalloch left, and, Friday evening, Naphthaly went up to Kalloch on the platform, saying, "Berate the boys as much as you please, but say nothing about the mother." Kalloch, according to Naphthaly's statement made in the Sheriff's office, replied, "I will say more." "Saturday morning," adds
Naphthaly, "I saw Kalloch at half-past 9, and
said, 'Now, look out for yourself, for they will
try to decoy you and shoot you.' Kalloch anawered that he was prepared."

OVERDONE. GETTING A CLEARER VIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Trib SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.-It is now al reports sent East were enormously exagger ated. No act of violence was attempted by the mob. Had any been attempted the authorities were amply prepared. The Chinese were left entirely out of the question. After the first shock the city has not been disturbed in the slightest. You cannot express this too strong-

y. The Chronicle's political and business ene mies have worked the mine for more than it is worth, and a revulsion of feeling may be expected. No attempt will be made to extract Kalloch's bullets for some time.

THE DE YOUNGS. MRS. DE YOUNG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. De Young knows nothing of Charles' shooting, special edi-tions of the Chronicle being printed Sunday and

to-day for her. Mike De Young visited her last night, informing her that Charley was in Oakland. Mike returned to the City Hall to sleep. Many leading citizens visited the De Youngs to-day. Charles conducts his paper and New Constitution cam-paign from his cell. Five cells and an airy corridor are at his disposal. The authorities are perfectly easy. No outbreak will occur.

KALLOCH.

HIS CONDITION, AND THE POLITICAL CONTINGENCIES BEARING THEREON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The excitement of the past few days has toned down to a deep in-terest in the result of Kailoch's wound and universal inquiry on the street as to his condition. This afternoon a decided change for the better was noticeable, as the result of which the physicians express the opinion that there is a strong probability of his recovery. Notwithstanding these favorable symptoms there is still a good deal of talk among the Workingmen as to the course to be pursued in the event of a fatal termination. Among the rank and file there is a strong desire visible to put up

KEARNEY FOR MATOR should a change become necessary, but the desire is shared neither by the agitator nor his friends, and it may be considered certain that nothing of the kind will be done. At the police station the vigilance has been relaxed during the day, and only a few officers are on duty and a few militiamen. The Workingmen's specials, sworn in for the purpose of making sure that De Young is not spirited away, still remain on duty. A crowd has lingered around the Metropolitan Temple all day, but otherwise there have been no street assemblages except around the bullet-

of the Workingmen's party held a conference with Kalloch's medical attendants to-day to consider the expediency of putting up some other man for Mayor. The physicians informed them tion of Kalloch to render such a course necessary, intimating the probability of his early re-covery. Charles De Young was brought before the Police Court to-day, and, waiving examina-tion, was held to answer to the charge of assault

THE MESSENGER.

IIS STATEMENT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ASSASSIN APPROACHED HIS ENEMY. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The American Dissan Francisco, Aug. 25.—The American Dis-trict Telegraph boy who was with De Young at the time he shot Kalloch was run down by a Bulletin reporter this afternoon. He states that De Young called in the coupe at the office for De Young called in the coupe at the office for him, and that, together, they drove to 2314 Nine-teenth street, and De Young instructed him to ask Mr. Kalloch to come out, as a lady in the coupe wanted to see him. Kalloch was not at home, and, after making inquiries as to his office hours, they drove from his house to the Temple, and De Young, peeking through the curtain of the rear window of the coupe, called the boy's attention to a gentleman in a white ulster, who was getting into a buggy with a

friend, as being Kalloch. The boy then told bim

a lady wished to see him, and he at once came to the coupe, although cautiously, as though anticipating something wrong. When he reached the coupe the shot was fired, which rightened the boy so that he ran as fast as he could back to the office. Do Young was cool during the ride, and gave no indication of an intention to do anything of the kind.

COMMENT.

THE PULPITS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—Considerable prominence was given to the shooting of Kalloch in the city pulpits yesterday. W. E. Ijames, of the Green Street Congrega-

tional Church, treated it at length. His general conclusions were that Kalloch, whatever his faults might be, was a man of generous impulses; that the attack upon him was cruel and cowardly; and that the Chronicis has flourished in the city is evidence of the low stage of civiliza-

The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of the First Unitarian Church, formulated the idea that society is disgraced by the want of digmty of mind and strength of heart on the part of both the preacher and the publisher, who heaped abuse on each other until the truth of it gets beyond endurance, when one retalistes with the assassin's hand for what he could not bear in the same kind he had given.

The Rev. M. C. Briggs, of the Howard Street

Methodist Episcopal Church, said that De Young's deed showed an underlying current of immorality in society much to be deprecated. Kalloch and De Young were not representatives of parties or principles, and the quarrel was purely personal. PRESS AND PROPLE.

From various points in the interior come expressions of the press and public opinion con-demning the DeYoungs for the course pursued in the Chronic's and the subsequent attack on Similar reports come from Oregon and Ne-

The Call, this morning, compliments the Workingmen for their moderation, and Kearney for his prudent course. The Alta further considers the tragedy, and

emphasizes its previous condemnation of De The Chronic's claims that its articles against Kalloch were published from a sense of duty, and repeated in substance the ideas conveyed in yesterday's article. It also attempts to make political capital against the Workingmen by result in the Workingmen's success there will be no peace but such as is agreeable to a mob who mean nothing less than revolution.

THE PRINCIPALS.

A CALIFORNIAN'S OPINION OF THEM.

Among the guests of the Tremont House is the Baron Von Jenisen, late of San Franc

Among the guests of the Tremont House is the Baron Von Jenisen, late of San Francisco, who was intimately acquainted with both Kalloch and the De Youngs. He is very strong in the belief that De Young was justified in shooting Kalloch on sight after the latter's comments on the Sun article.

In speaking of this article, the prime cause of the shooting, the Baron said: "You people here can never understand the way in which the papers are conducted in 'Frisco. The way of it is this: There was once on the Chronicle a reporter by the name of Naphthali. He had been a hard case, was several times sent to the Industrial School when young, but

WAS PINALLY RELEASED through the influence of the De Youngs, who gave him a piace on their journal. Soon after that the Chronicle commenced its war on the gamblers, in order to get even, started the Sun, hired Naphthali to run it, and started in to vilify the De Youngs to counteract the effect of the fight made by the Chronicle against the gambling-houses. The gamblers' sheet only lived a few months. About the last thing published was the horrible lie about Mrs. De Young running an assignation house in St. Louis. For that article De Young went gunning after Naphthali, shot at him, and was fired at in rethat article De Young went gunning after Naphthali, shot at him, and was fired at in return. The Sun was suppressed, and the matter

was patched up somehow.

"Now coses this Kalloch, who is a demagogue of the worst stripe, rebashes this story, which everybody knows to be untrue, and he GOT SHOT FOR IT,

and served him right, too. De Young gave him a fair warning that he would shoot him on

"You knew the De Young family intimately,

did you not?" "Certainly. I differed from them in regard to their politics, and when the Chronicle first took up with Kearney I told the boys that they ought both to be hung, with Kearney in the middle. In spite of all this I knew them well and liked them, and I know that this story about Mrs. De Young is an infamous lie. You never saw any one more devoted to his mother scandalous story came out in the Sun, and they were obliged to reply in the Chronicie, they had special edition of their paper printed

SOLELY POR THEIR MOTHER, in which no reference was made to the trouble, just to avoid hurting her feelings. "The De Youngs are brave men, and will never avoid the consequences of any articles they may publish. When they printed a scandal about the wife of Judge Lake, of the Municipal Court, the Judge shot at De Young, who dis armed him at once. It was not cowardice that armed him at once. It was not cowardice that incited De Young to call Kalloch down and shoot him in his own door, for Kalloch knew that De Young had threatened to shoot him on sight, and should have prepared himself accordingly?

ingly."

"You knew Kalloch, then?"

"Yes, and a worse scoundrel I don't want to know again. When he first started as an agitator he was in favor of the Chinese, but when he saw Denny Kearney's success with the mobs of the Sand-Lots he cried 'The Chinese must go' as loud as any of them. He is

A DEMAGGUE OF THE WORST STRIPE.

He vilified Beecher when he came to San Francisco, and was loud in denouncing the principal actor in the Brooklyn scandal. That's the kind of a man Kallochis, a professional agitator of the worst kind. When the Chronice attacked his father it was no excuse for his commencing.

of the worst kind. When the Chronice attacked his father it was no excuse for his commencing on Mrs. De Young. No man can permit another to insult the mother who bore him, and Charley did right in shooting him."

"What do you think will be the outcome?"

"Kalloch will live and continue his evil career, or he will die and make tracks for Hell. As for De Young, unless the hoodiums get hold of him, he will be all right. No California jury ever convicted a man for such an offense, and I believe that no jury there ever will, and that's all there is to it.

KALLOCH'S CAREER. THE ARTICLE WHICH GOADED KALLOCH TO THE ATTACK ON DE YOUNG'S MOTHER. The following is the article in the San Francisco Chronic's which led the Rev. Kalloch to make the filthy retort which led to the shoot-

Isaac S. Kalloch was born in Rockland, Me., his father being a preacher, settled over a Bap-tist church in that city at the time Isaac was born. Isaac attended me public school of his native town, and his boyhood's career appears to have been no better or worse than the average youth of a country village. When about 12 years old his propensity for women first became noticeed by being found in the same bed with a young girl,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879-TWELVE PAGES-

the doors to the son, and give him a chance to redeem the family name, so ignominiously SULLIED BY THE ACTION OF THE FATHER.

A purse of \$10 was raised, and it was offered to Isaac if he would preach two Sundays. He demurred at this, but finally agreed to hold forth one Sunday, in order to see, as he expressed it, "how the show would draw," Accordingly he mounted the speaker's stand, armed with one of his father's old sermons, and being a talented orator he took immensely. The fame of the new preacher spread abroad like widdire in that country region, and fame and fortune seemed about to reward his efforts. For several months his name and abilities were the prevailing topic of conversation, not only in Rockland, but in all the smaller towns throughout that section of Maine, and, in fact, the whole of Knox County. So popular did he become that people flocked to Rockland from Thomaston, Waldoboro, Warren, and even Camden to hear the great revivalist, Kalloch, deliver his fiery sermon sgalust sin in every form. But all this time the great religious agitator was standing uoon a mine which only waited the fluger of time to touch the match. That time at last arrived, the train was lighted, the explosion took place, and it was found that the great and sbining light of the pulpit had been infranging uoon the rights of his brothers by too close intimacy with their wives, sisters, and daughters. In fact, the ungrateful rascal had, like the viper that turned and stung the breast that nursed it into life, been for some time back, it was alleged, on the most intimate terms with

of the matter, and immediately installed him as their pastor. To use a theatrical phrase,

HE WAS A "GREAT HIT," HE WAS A "GREAT HIT,"
and the parishoners of the Temple increased by
hundreds. During his career in Maine he had
been an abie and ardeot champion of the
Maine Liquor law, and he commenced his pastorate in Boston by dwelling at length upon
that subject, and delivering lectures, sermons,
and speeches against liquor selling and drinking. How far his practice was consistent with
his theory and preaching we will stone further. ing. How far his practice was consistent with his theory and preaching we will show further along. His fame rapidly spread, and he became the favored and leading paster of New En-

along. His fame rapidly soread, and he became the favored and leading paster of New England.

About the second year of his ministrations in Boston, the Know-Knothing, or American party, came into the political field. Foreigners were proscribed, Catholics denounced, numeries burned, and a general furor of political excatement prevailed. There was a new subject, and uproar, and Kalloch, with his love for popularity, saw a rich harvest opening for him. The Maine law excitement had died out, and Kalloch, who had been one of its ablest expounders while it was popular, at once allied himself with the new party, and flaunted; the extermination-of-foreigners' flag before his eager congregation. Lond and bitter were his denunciations of the foreign element of our population, and his invectives against, and his avowed hatred of, the Irish race attracted universal attention. During the campaign of 1854, in which the Know-Nothing party swept Massachusetts and elected Gov. Gardner and a straight party ticket, Kalloch delivered a series of lectures at Tremont Temple which were listened to by thousands. The Temple was so crowded on the evenings that this popular lecturer held forth that every inch of available room was utilized, and thousands were turned away, being unable to gain admission. His lectures were upon different subjects, but during them he would most skillfully introduce the most bitter invectives against the Irish, whom he denounced as the scum of the earth, lit only to associate with beasts and brutes. At this time Kalloch is said to have been chaplain of the Andrew Jackson Lodge of Know-Nothings, who held their meetings in an old tumble-down building on Wasnington street, near where Nassau Hall is now located.

When the Know-Nothing cause beran to wane, Kalloch, who was always prepared to take up the newest and most popular excitement, espoused the cause of

"BLEEDING KANSAS,"

and became one of the most popular of the many exponents of that branch of politics. During this time many who were cognizant of his private life and actions became convinced that his piety and morality were a sham, and, watching him closely, they discovered that their suspicions were right. Some hints were dropped by them to that effect, but Kalloch, with his customary shrewdness and tact, had so ingratiated himself with his flock that they had come to regard him as indispensable to their future welfare, and, looking upon him as one of the chosen ministers of God, scouted anything that for one moment would lead any; one to believe that he ever entertained any worldly feelings. At this time numerous empty liquor-bottles were weekly conveyed from the Temple by the janitor, who, in response to the Superintendent's queries as to where he obtained them, would reply that they came from Codman's room, that gentleman's office being next to the study of Dr. Kalloch, in the Temple building. Time, however, proved differently, for when "BLEEDING KANSAS,"

THE GRAND EXPOSE

THE GRAND EXPOSE

came, the janitor confessed that the bottles had all been emptied down the throat of this well-known and able exponent of the cause of temperance. "But," said the janitor, when questioned as to his evasion before, "what could I say? No one would have believed me if I said the Doctor drank."

An amusing circumstance in reference to this liquor drinking is related by the janitor himself. The Doctor always gave him a dollar to go to Pierce's and get the bottle of liquor, but the janitor, who had an eye to Dusiness, used to go to a friend who kept a liquor saloon in Federal street, and who for 30 cents would fill and seal a bottle bearing Pierce's stamp, thus enabling the janitor to realize a profit of 70 cents on each bottle, which, as

THE GRAND EXPOSE

THE GRAND EXPOSE

THE GRAND EXPOSE

THE DOCTOR AND THE THALE VISITORS succeeded in getting away with a bottle or more daily, was a source of great revenue to the worthy janitor, who facetiously remarked to the

mediacly separated, the girl being sent to Vermoni, where, siter some years, she married Mr. Stein, a very respectable main, and grandson of Stordy and that, lesse, who was a most precedule main, and grandson of Stordy and that, lesse, who was a most precedule main, and grandson of Stordy and that, lesse, who was a most precedule main and the steel that the profession his parents had chosen for him. While at college

I SAAC'S TATHER

became too familiar with some of the sisters of the flock over which he was established in Rockland, and to escape the exposure irreductation such matters, as well as the indignation and vengeance of the mishands of the aforesaid females of the flock, quietly settled his affairs, and without ceremony severed his connection with the church. He immediately took passage for California, in which state he spent the remainder of his existence, dying some six or circly tears ago.

I saac, during this studies, but unfortunately could not preven the summa passions from predominating to such as extent as to incur at many times the displessure and reproof of his instructors, who, on account of his brilliancy and talents, were disposed to treat his escapades of the College could not overlook, and the consequence was that he was expedied, and sent home in disgrace. He immediately repaired to the house of one of the old deacons of his instructors, who, on account of his brilliancy and talents, were disposed to treat his escapades of the College could not overlook, and the consequence was that he was expedied, and sent home in disgrace. He immediately repaired to the house of one of the old deacons of his instructors, who, on account of his brilliancy and transpired to the house of one of the College could not overlook, and the consequence was that he was expedied, and entirely with a connection of the college could not overlook, and the consequence was that he was expedied, and entirely with the doors to the son, and give him a chance of the college could not overlook, and the consequence was th

who were in favor of acquittal are still living, and in an interview with one of them ne states that the reason they were influenced by the Baptist portion of the jury was on account of the argument that they made that if a minister would acknowledge all that he did, which was so disgraceful, viz.: the drinking whisky and taking a strange woman to a hotel, he was entitled to belief in his denial of any criminal intercourse with her. This argument prevailed, as may be seen by the jury's decision. Kalloch thus came out of the scrape with flying colors, and a certain class of his adherents at the Temple passed a series of resolutions exonerating him from all blame in the matter, and indorsing all that he had done and said. SEVERAL OF THE JURORS

asid.

It spite of this course a large number of the more sober-minded class of his parishioners, who probably argued that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, decided to watch his movements, and the result was that in a short time it was found that he was rather more intimate than the law allows WITH THE PENALE PORTION OF THE CHURCH

In fact, the Superintendent of the building having satisfied himself by personal observation that the divise and one Miss Thomas spent the greater part of the night in the pastor's study, which was provided with a nice lounge, with the pastor, he thereupon informed Kailoch that he must immediately give up the room, which he did, and soon after severed his connection with the church.

room, which he did, and soon after severed his connection with the church.*

Apròpos of the Cambridge scandal, the following little episode, illustrative of the sublime cheek of this wayward divine, may, perhaps, prove interesting: At the time the affidavits of the landlord of the Lechmere House and his employes were oublished in the Boston Tames, it was given out that he was in Philadelphia, having exchanged pupits with a clergyman of that city. When Kalloch arrived in Boston on the following Sunday morning, he was met at the depot by some of his friends, who informed him of the state of affairs, and, furthermore, that the Trustees of the church had decided they would not allow him to fill the pulpit any longer. The alleged reply was characteristic of the map:

"THET BE-DAMNED;

"THEY BE DAMNED;
I'll preach there in soite of them." He jumped into a carriage and drove to the place of one Jameson, who at that time carried on the business of eating-house keeper in Wilson's lane, and, ordering a bottle of brandy, drank a tumblerful of the fiery liquid. He then drove to the church, and, in spite of the remonstrance and expostulations of the Trustees, made his way to the puipit. The doors were then opened and the audience admitted, among whom were his accusers. There from the pulpit, with his accusers looking him in the face, he delivered a scathing sermon upon the subject of scandal, and, in the most sauctimonious manner, dwelt at length upon the sins og intemperance and licentiousness. After the sermon was ended he sank into his chair, and, after the audience had departed, was assisted—he being too much under the influence of liquor to navigate himself-from the platform by his friend Jameson, placed in the carriage, and taken to the latter's place, where he spent the remainder of the day.

ANOTHER OF HIS EXPLOITS. "THEY BE DAMNED;

ANOTHER OF HIS EXPLOITS, gleaned from late interviews, was where he un-dertook to swindle the Advertiser out of money due from him for printing. At the commence-ment of his trial, he made an arrangement with ment of his trial, he made an arrangement with that paper that all the objectionable portions of the evidence in his case should be suppressed, and in payment for the same he agreed to have \$450 worth of pamphiets of the trial printed by them. The printing was done, but the paper was obliged to threaten an expose of the matter before he would pay them, which he did by borrowing money from Mr. Jameson.

After leaving Tremont Temple Kalloch went to Kansas, where, during his stay, it is alleged that he was arrested for obtaining a piano under false pretenses, but escaped punishment by compromising matters with his creditors. He then endeavored to obtain political preferment, and succeeded in getting the nomination on the Granger ticket for Congress.

BRICK POMEROY,

BRICK POMEROY, of the La Crosse Democrat, got wind of his past record, and, by a liberal distribution of placards, setting forth his career, completely extinguished all hopes of election to any office in that section of the country. He then removed to California, where his career is too well known to need any description.

where his career is too well known to need any description.

Another allegation against him is that previous to the time he took Mrs. Stein to the Lechmere House they went to the Stone Tayern, in Quincy, and that at the time of the trial he paid the proprietor of that house \$300 to be missing. Another fact in connection with the trial is that Mrs. Stein did not apoear for the defense, and when the Government attorney asked that her affidavit or deposition be taken the excuse was that she was too feeble to talk. The testimony given by him under taken the excuse was that she was too feeble to talk. The testimony given by him under oath that he did not see her until 6 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 5, 1857, is rebutted by the statement of the Superintendent of the Temple, who told the writer that she came to the Temple in company with Kailoch at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was with him for a considerable length of time in his study. The conductor of the train from Vermont, in whose charge she was placed, says that he delivered her to Dr. Kailoch at 3 o'clock in Boston. Neither of these witnesses was known to the Government at the time or the trial, and perhaps never would have been found except through the pertinacity of a newspaper reporter.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

His Reception at Sioux City-Continua of His Trip Westward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 23.—Secretary Schurz and party arrived here last evening, and were met by a delegation of citizens and formally welcomed. The Secretary and the gentlement welcomed. Ine Secretary and the gentlemen accompanying him were driven through the city in carriages in the evening, and were tendered a serenade by a brass band and a German singing society. The Secretary responded in an appropriate speech in English, and, in response to the calls of the German citizens, spoke also in German. The Secretary remained here all night, and continued his journey Westward this morning.

night, and continued his journey westward the morning.
YANKTON, Dak., Ang. 25.—Secretary Schur, and party arrived at Yankton by special train a 10 o'clock this morning. They were received by Goreman Howard, Mayor Zibach, and the Yankton Turners, with a band of music and the German and American colors flying. The Secretary left this afternoon by private conveyance for the Santee Agency, and will there be joined by the balance of the party, who leave to-night on the steamer Benton. They go to Rosebud Landing and thence to the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, and from there to the Indian territory

YELLOW-FEVER.

The Plague at Memphis Silently Extending Its Toils.

About Fifty New Cases of the Terrible Disease Reported Yesterday.

Three Prominent Citizens Reckoned Among the Number Attacked.

Eight Deaths in the City and Suburbs, Seven-eighths Being Whites.

A Disgusted Inhabitant His Quietus Makes with a Bare Shotgun.

Death at New Orleans of the Wife of the Confederate, Gen. J. B. Hood.

> MEMPHIS. SPREADING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—The plague seems past few days of miserable weather, and is spreading to new localities to an alarming de-gree. The Health-Office books contain thirtyour new cases for the past twenty-four hours, including twenty white and fourteen colored persons. The list of new cases embraces three persons of social prominence,—G. H. Dennison, son of Mr. Dennison, of Orgill Bros., hardware merchants; R. E. Richardson, an old resident of Chelsea; and Mrs. S. H. Collins, wife of Dr. S. H. Collins, recently Secretary of the Board of Health, at present a Medical Inspector for the

becomes historic from the fact that she only a week ago returned to the city to stay with ner busband, whose duties obliged him to remain here. She is said to have had the fever last year at La Grange, fifty miles east of Memphis, but there are circumstances connected with that attack which leave room for doubts about it being a genuine case. She is said to have had the fever seven days without cessa-tion, which experienced yellow-fever phy-sicians say is unprecedented without fatal results. She was taken last Friday, and is to-night in a hopeless condition. Prof. J. B. Stewart, Principal of the Alabama Street Institute for Boys, is also very low to-night. His is another alleged second attack. Gen. Skiffing-ton's condition is still hopeless. Elias Mc-

Among the deaths to-day occurs the name of John McDermott, of the commission firm of

THE THIEVES have been quiet during the past twenty-four hours. It was discovered to-day that the residence No. 117 Union street, feft in charge of a colored female citizen, has been broken into and robbed of a part of its contents. The thief has been caught, and the goods stolen (embracing spoons, knives, forks, etc.) have been recovered. The woman in charge locked up the premises, turned the key over to another person, and then broke through a rear doorway to plunder the place. Since dark a number of new cases have been

reported at the Howard rooms, principally from Chelses. Among them are Mrs. R. B. Miller,

Ollie Lockwood, Washington street. Mrs. E. C. Brookshire, No. 61 Linden street. Jack Gilmore, No. 94 Union street. G. H. Dennison, No. 14 Madison street. R. E. Richardson, Soffarans street. Frank B. Russell, No. 198 Hernando road. George E. Taylor, No. 76 Vance street. John Branz, No. 50 New Madison street. Mary E. Dolan, No. 180 Hill street. William Butler, City Hospital. Bridget Collins, No. 18 Davie avenue. Maggie Stein, Carolina street. O. B. Whitakey, Jackson street. Lina Redkopf, No. 163 Georgia street. Mrs. S. H. Collins, No. 335 Poplar street. John Morgridge, Beal street.
William Rhinebardt, No. 26 Ross avenue.
A. C. Hepburn, No. 27 Rush street.

THE DEAD.

The undertakers report eight interments, including one outside of the city, and one colored. The following are the whites:

John B. Thierkeauff, DeSoto and Elliott

John McDermott, No. 93 Beale street. Pete Cottond, Hospital.

James E. Burke, No. 228 Vance street. Henry Bertram, No. 80 Mosby street. Jeff D. Foster, No. 28 Third street. Michael Taylor, near Elmwood Cemetery. The following is the list of new cases reported the Howards to-night: James Woernam, Johnson avenue. Henrietta Lawson, Orleans street. Carrie Lawson, Orleans street.

Joseph Pierum, Jr., No. 218 Vance street.

Josephine Lowery, same place. George Lowery, same place. Margie Stein, Carolina street. Faikenburg family, corner of Main and Jack-W. G. Cambell, No. 222 Union street.

The Lavelic family, Greenlow street, Chelsea. Jack Lowery, No. 42 Fourth street, Chelsea.

John Kinney, No. 229 Madison street. Mrs. R. B. Miller, No. 140 Fifth street.

MORNING.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—Ten new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, two of whom were colored. Among the whites are Mrs. E. C. Brooksbire, F. B. Russell, Minnie Lockwood, G. H. Denison, Dr. R. E. Richardson, George E. Taylor.

Eight deaths have occurred since last night:

J. B. Thierkauf, John McDermo, Jeff D. Foster, James E. Burke, Pete Cattano, Michael Taylor, Henry Bertram, John McCann (colored).

Henry Bertram, John McCann (colored).

A telegram received from the Mayor and President of the County Board of Health contradicts the report of yellow-fever at Starksville, Miss.

THE WEATHER.

The weather cleared off. The thermometer at daylight this morning indicated 64.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

reported to the Board of Health to-day, 20 whites and 14 colored. Among the names reported this afternoon are Mrs. S. H. Collins, William Rheinhardt, O. B. Wilkie, and A. C. Hepburn. The fever has apparently taken a fresh start, especially in the northern portion of the city and Chelsea. No additional death has been

reported since noon.

'Squire Hoegland's family are down with the fever, a mile south of Camp Marks. Dayo Cockrell is also prostrated with the disease, the miles east of the city, on Poplar street boule-

Dr. G. Bradford has been sent to White Station, Tenn., to isolate the case of a negro sick with the fever at that point. The thermometer to day ranged from 63 to 81.

RELIEF SOLICITED.

The Teutonic Relief Association, representing the German societies of Memphis, have appealed to their countrymen throughout the United States for help. All remittances should be sent to A. Goldschmidt, President, or John P. Eichperg, Secretary. berg, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

DEATH OF MRS. GES. HOOD.

Social Disseach to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—The wife of the Confederate General J. B. Hood died last night, it is said of reliow-fever. She was attended by Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of the National Board of Health. Sue had been confined a few days previous. When attacked with the fever, she resided opposite the house where the Berksen child died of yellow-fever July 31. The case is declared yellow-fever by Dr. Bemiss, but Dr. is declared yellow-fever by Dr. Bemiss, but Dr. White and other yellow-fever experts called in are as confident that death resulted from puer-peral-fever. Mrs. Hood leaves a large family of hildren. She had borne twins three times and

VARIOUS.

MRS. PANNIE B. MOORES.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Fannie B. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Fannie B. Moores, who died of yellow-fever at Memphis Saturday, was a native of Little Rock, a daugater of the late Solomon Boriand, ex-United States Senator and Minister to Central America. She was a gilted woman, and a poetes of die actility. Her husband died in Memphis during the epidemic of 1878.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Dr. William H. Gait has been appointed by the National Board of Health a Sanitary Inspector to serve in this locality. The first duty of Dr. Gait will be to into unison. QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.

PENSACOLA, Fia., Aug. 25.—The Board of Health has established a quarantine against freight and passengers from New Orleans.

CANADA.

Exclusion of Cattle—The Ship-Labbrers of Quebec—Trade—Efforts to Secure Immigrants from England—Insurance—Trotting-Horses—The Toronto Fair.

Succial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTRAWA, Aug. 25.—A telegram has been received from Sir A. T. Galt, stating that the Imperial Government had absolutely refused to continue the suspension of the Contagons Diacease act as far as it relates to the importation of Canadian cattle into England if the embarron of Canadian cattle into England if the embargo against American cattle coming into Canada an order in Council will shortly be passed ex-tending the period of exclusion beyond the 6th

of September.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—The Ship Laborera' Society, Irish section, met and agreed to reduce their rates for work to the same figures as the French Society, viz.: \$3 and \$1.50 per diem. The action was expected, even though at the to the old rates of \$3 and \$4 per to the old rates of \$3 and \$4 per diem. But it was not expected quits as asson, and was only brought on by Mr. Rac, of Allans, Rac & Co., notifying the Society that they would only pay the lower rates for the future. The French Society suffers materially by this. On Saturday a number of them having been employed to load a ship had commenced work, when the Irishmen went to the Captain of the ship and signified their willingness to work at that same rate; whereupon the Frenchof the ship and signified their willingness to work at that same rate; whereupon the Fronchmen were immediately discharged and the Irishmen taken on. It is generally believed have that the peace is only patched, and will soon be broken, especially if that kind of thing decurs often. The French Society are instituting legal proceedings against the Irish section to obtain a settlement of accounts.

Recial F with the Tribuna**

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The past week has been on the whole a quiet one with the wholesale.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—The past week has been on the whole a quiet one with the wholesale trade. A few buyers have been down, and have made very fair purchases in a few instances, and orders from travelers have not been few, but the bulk of business was below what was expected. Remittances are slow, and will probably continue so until farmers get through their harvesture operations. On the Corn Exchange very little business has been done during the week. The flour market was inactive and without tone. The only business of importance was in superior extras, at slightly lower prices. A good deal of American Western wheat continues to be shipped from this port.

Sir William Fenwick Williams is coming out from England in the Circassian on a visit to his relatives in New Brunswick.

Mr. George Muuro, the New York publisher, has endowed a Professorship of Physics in Dalnousie College of Halifax, N. S., with a gift of \$2,000 a year. Mr. Muoro is a native of Prictut County, in Nova Scotia, and taught school there twenty-flve years ago.

OTTAWA, Out., Aug. 25.—At the present time there are three Dominion Emigration Agents in Great Britain. The remainder have been dismissed, and these men are authorized by the Department of Agriculture to offer, in cases where there are twenty-five or more tenantiarmers with a capital of £500 each, to pay the expenses of one of their number to come to Canada as a pioneer, to inspect the country, to make inquiries, and to select a location should he deem the country desirable to settle in. To further insure the success of this scheme, the Department of Agriculture ias engaged to lecture among tenant-farmers Mr. J. W. Down, who was formerly Emigration Agent at Bristol, but dismissed when the staff was reduced.

The report of the Superintendent of Life-Insurance for 1878 shows the premiums for freinsurance received to have been \$3,338,450, a decrease of \$395,625, as compared with the previous year. The amount paid for losses was \$1,822,074, a decrease of \$305,255, as compared with the previous

Associal Dispatch to The Prison.
TORONTO, Aug. 25.—It is believed the entrithe exhibition are larger than for any and
re held in Canada. The entries of implement
a particularly numerous. Considerable is
prements are being made to the exhibition
ounds. The steam hatching apparatus h
eady commenced operations on 4,000 eggs,
for that some chickens hatched by steam in

ial Attention of Retailers

GOODS, EDNESDAY. SANDERS & CO.,

hoes & Slippers rning, Aug. 26, at 9 o'clock. SUCKER BOOTS,

the importers made a double set of invoices and that they were not made for an honest purcose, and that the excitantion of the double invoices was not satisfactory. He finds also that there was fraud in the matter of damage allowance, and he reports to the Secretary of the Trensury adversely to the remission of the forfeiture of the penalties.

THE QUINCY HOMICIDE.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Coroner's jury in

the case of young Frink, who shot Ross in this city on Saturday, rendered a verdict merely re-

A BAD YOUNG MAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 25.—A young man hailing from Crete, Saine County, this State,

came into town this morning, and in a short time was gloriously drunk. He seemed to have

from him the sum of \$360. It is hardly necessary to state that the young man spoken of above proved to be the thief. He was taken back to Crete, but, on account of former good conduct, will not be prosecuted.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 25.—In the Crimina Court to-day Judge Pearson charged the Grand

Jury at length on the cases of corrupt solicits

tions of members of the Legislature in connection with the Pittsburg riot bill. He instructed

QUARREL OVER A WOMAN.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 .- The Coroner's in-

Narrow-Gauge Railroad on the 14th inst. result-ed to-day in the holding to bail on a charge of

nanslaughter of J. S. Vertz, Assistant-Super-

ntendent; Charles E. Redmon, telegraph-perstor at Camden; Elwood Johnson, engineer of the freight train, and John A. Ewings, con-luctor of the freight train.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25 .- All quiet here in ex-

press circles. No more Southern Company mes-

company is progressing finely. At first the Southern would not take express matter from

the Union, but now through connections to the South have been established. It is not thought that the Southern will institute a suit.

KILLED WITH A HATCHET.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—William Frey, a ourneymen baker, killed Jacob Jauch at the

oakery of the latter, on Buckeye street, at an

early hour this morning, by repeated blows up-on his head with a batchet. The cause of the

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—The jury in the

of Maik Borowick, for the murder of his step-father, in this county last December, returned

this evening a verdict of manslaughter, and be was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. Full particulars have been heretofore given. The case created considerable interest.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—In the difficulty to-day between Charles Atwell, Joe Strehl

(white), Henry Allen, and Henry Wagner (col-

ored), Atwell shot and killed Allen, after Allen had fired three times at him. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Wherling, W. Va., Aug. 25.—Constable Charles Exley te-day arrested James Athens,

of Toledo, O., charged with steeling \$2,000 from George L. Johnson, of that city.

LARRY O'NEILL. Boston, Mass., Aug. 25.—"Larry O'Neill," the Sicilian, has been fully committed for his

share in the murder of Joseph F. Frye, to await

ARRESTED

New ORLEANS, Aug. 25 .- Mark Quarle, Aid-

de-Camp to Gov. Nicholls, was arrested to-day

LOTTERIES.

Indicial Proceedings in the Matter of the School-Fund Games Which Are Bun in

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.-For some time

past a savage warfare has raged among Ken

tucky lotteries, to the great delight of second-

rate barristers whose purses have thus been filled. To-day, a writ of injunction issued by

the Franklin County Circuit Court, at the soli-

citation of the Mayor and City Council of

Frankfort, was served on the time-worn, battle

scarred lottery concern which flourishes under the name of Simmons, Dickinson & Co., re-straining them from receiving or paying

the name of simmons, Dickinson & Co., restraining them from receiving or paying out any moneys, operating any lotteries, or doing any business whatsoever under the Frank fort grant. The order and notices of injunction were served to-day upon Summers & Dickinson here, and simultaneously at Covington. Since the injunction the Commonwealth Distribution Company, and Murray, France & Company are the only companies "drawing" under the authority of the Frankfort grant, and by the sanction of the City of Frankfort, whose school children owe their education to a fund thus derived. In this glorious Democratic climate life is certainly a lottery at best, and Frankfort school life especially so. The education given children by this fund does not, of course, affect their moral characters, and they are in no way encouraged to such deeds of shotgun violence as mark the more illiterate classes of this State, although it is a peculiar fact that the knowledge given them is derived from a means that is always in judicial dispute. These lotteries operate chiefly in Kentucky, St. Louis, and New York,—the latter city more especially.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Aug. 25.—Arrived, steamship Bolivia, from Glasgow.

New York, arrived.

GREENOCK, Aug. 25.—The steamship State of Indiana, while on her way to Glasgow, grounded opposite Dumparton, in consequence of breaking her steering gear.

CATTLE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFPS, Ia., Aug. 25.—The cattle eccipts at the yards in this city since Saturday

have been 4,337 head, and during the past week

LONDON, Aug. 25 .- State of

or crooked transactions in cotton.

Kentucky.

Recent Rains Very Destructive to Crops in England.

Andrassy at Gastein Taking Counsel with Bismarck.

More Hints Regarding the Alleged Russo-German Misunderstanding.

Starvation and Misery Still Prevalent in the Vale of Cashmere.

Fever and Cholera Decimating English Troops in Cen-

GREAT BRITAIN. -CROP DAMAGE.

turbance would arrive on the British and Nor-wegar, affecting the French, coasts, between the 22d and 24tb, attended by heavy rains, has been only too well fulfilled during the last two days of the past week and of yesterday. After the storm of 20th passed eastward, the weather tened up considerably, and every one ine were at last to have an o allow the farmers to take in and save th nts of their standing crops. The falling parometer reported on our coasts indicated a change. On Friday red down in torrents. It continued to er part of Saturday, and the downpo

me almost general throughout the Kingdom. The results of this last rain-storm have been trons to the agricultural prospects in Es-Surrey, Kent, and parts of Middlesex ties. The crops left standing by the storm 20th have been completely beaten down ruine!. The hay that was cut and ed was destroyed on account of rain g it not very rapidly. The low lying districts red it cannot be worked until the water es. The numerous tributaries of the

ugh the weather became fine in the ern portions of these islands yesterday, it ill very unsettled over France, and rly breezes prevail. On the summit e Puy de Dome, one of the highest mount-eaks in the Central Department of France, the west, and the weather was forgy, with

ing heavily in many places, and the winds

dge from the reports of the logical office this evening, the storm centre is not moving very rapidly eastward, and is bemore energetic every hour. The batric gradients are becoming steep on our ern coast, and gales are blowing in many

on, Aug. 25.-The American sailors at port of Liverpool have drawn up a petition that port. They state that by the present mode of shipping American sailors in Liverpool the DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

It is declared by competent judges that the rain of last week has done greater damage in me districts than all the previous excessive

Six hundred more colliers have struck in North Staffordshire. The Fife and Clackmannan colliers Saturday resolved to ask an advance of 12% per cent in wages, which the masters delare they are not able to grant.

STRIKE ENDED. The builders' strike in Bristol, which began November, 1878, is now ended, with the submis ion of the workmen in the joiners' and carpet ters' department to the masters' terms.

STEEL RAILS. Sir Charles Tupper has ordered 45,000 tons of teel rails at 97s 6d per ton, delivered in Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 25.—Joseph Pistoria, who took part in a mutiny on board the Cass-

MARRIED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mary Aitken, neice and emanuensis of Thomas Carlyle, was married at Dumfries, Scotland, to her cousin, Alexander

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Scott, the well-known agricultural authority, in his annual letter reviewing the crops, estimates the outcome of the grain crops at a third less than the average, amounting to a loss of 25,000,000 pounds to the tivators, and that 16,000,000 quarters of

wheat, or possibly 17,000,000 quarters, will be required from abroad.

Scott also estimates the deficiencies in the potato crop will cause a loss to cultivators of 15,000,000 pounds, and deficiency in beans, peas, and rye, a loss of 8,000,000 pounds.

Almost a famine prevails among the tenant tarmers in the west of Ireland.

SPECIE FOR NEW YORK. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sixty-eight thousand pounds of specie were withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to New York.

AID FOR BUCKSTONE.

ONDON, Aug 25.—The Queen has sent £50 to electrone, the actor and author, who is sick. consafeld has recommended that a grant of 0 be made Buckstone from the Royal bounty.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is rumored that Edward Watkin has been offered the Chairmanship of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada.

London, Aug. 25.—The answer of the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Great Western Company is published. It states if the Directors of the Great Western Road adhere to their present decision, the Directors of the Grand Trunk Road will appeal to the stockholders of the two Companies, to whom they can guarantee upwards of £200,000 as an immediate advantage from the fusion.

OPEN TO A CHALLENGE.

LOYDON, Aug. 25.—Elliott is open to row any nan in the world, barring Hanlan, over the hampionsally course, for £200 a side. He will tke a reasonable amount of expenses and row a America.

THE PIRMERY QUESTION -THE LOST CABLE

FOUND.

By Caste in Cincinnati Enquirer.

ON, Aug. 38.—The Pall Mail Gazette

ASIA.

much soxiety. The Duke of Buckingham has not yet carried out his idea of visiting the scene of the Rumpa rebellion. The troops of Nizam will aid the British to repressing disorder.

The Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Madras try are suffering severely from fever. The cholera is increasing at Cabul. The num-

ber of deaths in the regiments which lately re-turned from Herat is variously estimated at from 100 to 365. CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.—The mining engineer employed by the British Government to exemine the Ayosad gold-fields of Malabar reports

to the Viceroy of India that there is not much gold left in the alluvial deposits, but the quartz contains gold in greater proportions than many of the successfully-worked Australian reefs. LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Standard's Paris cor-

respondent telegraphs that twelve of the Councils-General are hostile to and ten in favor of Ferry's Educational bill. THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

87. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Reports have reached Tchikyalar from a portion of Gen. Lazareff's force, which advanced to Tchat, that mortality of fully 25 per cent prevailed among the troops from fever and dysentery. Water was only ob-tainable from wells thirty-five versus apart. MORTALITY AMONG CAMELS-COTTON IN CEN-TRAL ASIA.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
LONDON, Aug. 24.—The mortality among th camels in the Afghanistan expedition, both go-ing and returning, has been enormous. Provinces is rapidly increasing, and is to be fos-tered by every effort the Government can bring to bear upon it.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25 .- The Golos states that the Russian authorities, fearing disturb ances may occur when Kuidja is surrendered to China, several battalions of infantry and sotnias of Cossacks with a battery of artillery will be dispatched to Kuldia.

GERMANY.

CO-OPERATION DECLINED.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Ultramontanes of Prussia decline co-operating with the Conserva-tives at the coming elections, without the fullest

guarantees. THE TARIPP SCHEME. BERLIN, Aug. 25.-Bismarck has heretofor tated that one motive for the formation of th new tariff was to enable the Government to elieve the individual States of some of the firect taxes. It is now stated that the Prussian budget for next year will not contain any such

THE CLERICALS IN COUNCIL-BISMARCK'S MOVI MENTS-FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—There was a great meeting to-day, and most important resolutions were

passed. A resolution in support of Puttkammer was passed, and, after a protracted debate, a resolution was reached plearing the party to support the policy of the Centre during the late session, and to petition the Government to abrogate entirely the Falk Laws of May, 1873. Prince Bismarck will remain at Gastein until tember, and then go to his paternal estates at Varzin. The general opinion is that his long holiday is devoted to the preparation of a new grand national policy, of which Russia will be the first victim.

Herr Habrect has formally accepted an invitation to stand at the election for vacancies. The Correspondens, one of the most important organs of the Imperial Government, referring to the Congress of Liberal and Free-Trade Del egates from the German towns, and especially municipalities are incompetent to criticise Im-perial policy, and denounces any attempts to do so as a violation of Imperial rights and privileges. The article has created a great sense tion, and is universally opposed by all shades of the Liberals as an attempt to restrain the free-dom of the press and the expression of liberal opinion. The Liberals generally denounce it as an abuse of power and an invasion of the rights

FRANCE.

COUNT DE CHAMBORT Paris, Aug. 25 .- L'Union (newspaper) declares that the Comte de Chambord is still at Frohsdorf, which place he has not quitted for some time past. Reports were current that he had been on French territory, and had left for London in obedience to the request of the police. PRIZE SHOOTING.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 25 .- The great shooting contest was concluded yesterday. Milton Farrow, the American marksman, gained the first

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—A French bark, with a number of Swiss, French, and Belgian colonists, well supplied with arms and ammunition, has left Flushing for New Guinea. The vessel will adopt the American flag to avoid interference. TO BE PROSECUTED.

OSTEND, Aug. 25.-The Communal Council in this city has unanimously decided to institute proceedings against the Paris Figare for falsely announcing that cholera existed at Ostend and

MEXICO.

NEWS FROM THAT UNQUIET LAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The Captain of a vessel just in from Vera Cruz reports that all the newspapers in Vera Cruz have been suppressed since the murder of the Governor. The Mexican tovernment has passed a law recently making the penalty for smuggling five years' imprisonment. The law goes into effect on the 31st of August, and has created quite a commotion along the border. The American vessel recently taken in charge by two Mexican runboats near Vers Cruz turns out to be the schooner George Peabody. Everything on the part of the vessel having been found all right, the Captain proposes to have a thorough investigation made of this out rage on his rights as an American citizen. The political pot is seething and boiling again in Vera Cruz, and a fresh pronunciamento may be

SPAIN. THE WOOING.
ARCACHON, Aug. 25.—King Alfonso will re

main here until the 26th, and possibly longer. He spends most of his time with the Archduchess Marie Christine and her mother, in the grounds of Villa Bellegard. WILL MARRY SOON. MADRID, Aug. 25.-The marriage of King

Alfonso will take place in this city at the ex-piration of the period of mourning for the Infanta Maria del Pilar. WILL BE PROSECUTED. Lisbon, Aug. 25.—The Legitimist newspaper the Nation will be prosecuted for publishing matter insulting to the King of Spain and the

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE CHOPS. Vienna, Aug. 25.—The International Grain Fair opened in this city this morning. The official report states that the Austro-Hungarian wheat crop the present year is 9,000,000 metric centals less than that of the crop of 1878, but, owing to the accumulated stocks of 1878, only 2,000,000 centals will have to be imported. The importation of 4,000,000 metric centals of type will be necessary, but the oat crop is sufficient to allow a margin for expect.

WILL HOLD THE PLACE. Paste, Aug. 25.—One of the Hungarian Min-isters is informed the Baron Haymerle, the pres-ent Austrian Ambassador at Rome, will be ap-pointed Count Andrassy's locum teneos.

the headquarters of the Liberals. Part of the town was burned. The losses were heavy among the combatants. The Cities of Cape Haytlen and Port de Aix, which were occupied by rebels, surrendered and asknowledged the authority of the Provisional Government. This

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Diplomatic relations between the Austrian and Russian Cabinets are less cordial than between any two Cabinets in Europe, and the friendly intercourse which existed between the two Courts for many years

BUSSIA AND GERMANT. VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The differences between Russia and Germany are considered on the eve of passing from the stage of newsparier controversy to that of diplomatic precaution. The entire press asserts that the friendship between Austria and Germany will be proved in case of

AUSTRIA.

SUNTING A SECRETARY—NEW LIBERAL LEAGUE By Cable to Concinnate Enquirer.

Vienna, Aug. 23.—The Foreign Secretaryship is still vacant, and the office is going begging. Within the last few days it has been tendered to several different parties, all of whom have eclined, and the Emperor is becoming disgust ed with the situation.

A caucus of Radical workingmen has founded a new Liberal League, which is inc the already extensive dissensions in the ranks of the Liberals.

VIENNA, Aug. 25 .- Count Audrassy has started for Gastein, where he will have an interview

SERVIA.

THREATENED INVASION. BELGRADE, Aug. 25.—In consequence of the notification given by the Vali of Aossova, that he will be unable to preyent the invasion of Servia by the large force of Albanians now collected on the frontier, the Servian Government has taken measures for the defense of its terri

DRY WEATHER. BELGRADE, Aug. 35 .- The maize harvest in Servia is very unpromising in consequence of drought. Numerous fires are also reported daily, owing to the extreme dryness.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25 .- At the request of the English Minister, the Governor of the rovince of Erzeroum has been dismissed. ARMENIA.

A military inspector is about to start for Arnenia to take precautions suggested by the symptoms of revolt. Minister Layard has re ceived a report confirming previous indication that the situation there is grave.

LONDON, Aug. 25,-The News' Rome dispatel

ng in the neighborhood of Ceprano, which has affected one-third of the population, the orders for the autumn maneuvres have been counter-PERSTA.

WHAT MIGHT BE.

says: "Owing to the miasmatic fever prevail

LONDON, Aug. 23.-Should a second dry winter occur, Persia would be threatened with amine as disastrous as that of 1872.

CRIMINAL NEWS. CAREER OF A NOTED FORGER. NEW YORK, Aug. 23 .- A cable dispatch reived here yesterday from London announced that the American calling himself Ambrose Fortescue, now awaiting trial for forgery on the ank of England, had been identified as Peter Burns, the notorious Philadelphia counterfeiterton, in reference to the matter, said: "Burns was formerly a hotel burgiar and counterfeiter, clusively to forgery. He was concerned in the burglary of the Landsdale Bank with his broth-Savings Bank with Jimmy Haggerty, afterwards shot by Reddy the Blacksmith; in the burglary of the Norristown National Bank; and in the attempt to rob the Southern Bank. When you know that Johnny Hope, the Manhattan Bank burglar, is a pephe of Haggarty, it is easy to see how some of the stolen Manhattan bonds have been passed in Europe. After ceasing to be a burglar, Burns formed the acquaintance of Col. James Buchan an Cross, the greatest forger this or any other country ever saw. Cross attained the greatest celebrity about the beginning of the War. His skill as a penman was marvelous, and he forged his way out of prison twice by writing fictitiou pardons. He got out of Auburn in this manner pardons. He got out of Auburn in this manner, and he is one of the only three prisoners who have ever escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. On joining hands with Cross, Burns became noted as a forger. Burns' career as a forger continued to be successful for a few years, until arreated, together with Joe Calvert, Robert H. Wishart, and John Stevenson, for forging bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Rairoad Company, which they furnished to bogus insurance companies as assets. He was tried and convicted in Philadelphia, and sentenced to three and a haif years, which term he served, leaving the Eastern Penitentiary about nine months ago. About five months ago we learned that Burns had gone to Europe to join a gang of clever American forgers there, of which Ibelieve Col. Cross to be the leader. On the afternoon of July 19 Burns, or Fortescue, and a young Englishman named William Bangham were arrested for attempting to pass a forged check for several hundred pounds on a branch office of the Bank of England in London."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Robert J. Deery, who escaped from his guard at the Union Depot, St. Louis, en route to Pine Bluff to an swer the charge of the murder of W. H. Davis was arrested on Saturday near Pine Bluff. He says the published reports of the escape at St. Louis are true, except that he had no assistance. He had previously filed one link of his shackles, and tied the same with a string, and when the opportunity occurred snapped the string and boarded the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad train, getting off after he had passed through the tunnel and bridge. Securing some pieces of iron, he made his way to a canebrake, where he relieved himself of the shackles, walking forty or fifty miles. He worked the freight-trains on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad at night, and tramped when he thought orndent, leaving the train at Argenta. He walked down the Arkansas River to Red Bluff, where he crossed, and when within six mites of Pine Bluff, being much fatigued, stopped in a corporitiont of a shower of rain, where he was discovered and arrested by Constable Bush. Deery says he was on his way to give himself up. says the published reports of the escape at St

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25 .- Charlie Gride but 11 years of age, was arrested charged with the murder of James Fernie, a playmate of the same age, on Friday afternoon. They with a number of other boys were playing, when a dispute arose between Greder and Fernie, in which the former struck the latter on the head with a stone, knocking bim down. He was taken to his home, where he complained of pain in the head back of the left car, where a slight bruise was noticed. The little fellow laid down, but his parents thought it would be all right in a short time, and paid but little attention to the matter. About 13 o'clock that night he was taken worse, and at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night he died from concussion of the brain, produced by the blow received with the stone. Young Grider had an examination in the City Court to-day, and was held in \$300 to answer in the Circuit Court.

A DISHONEST PURPOSE.

New York, Aug. 25.—Judge Choate, in the
United States Court to-day, rendered a decision
in the petition of Damas Barnes, assignee in
bankruptcy of Theodore H. Vetterlein & Sons, of New York, and Vetterlein & Co., of Phila-delphia. This was a petition for the remission of forfeiture and ponalties incurred by Vetter-lein & Sons, amounting to over \$100,000, in the importation of tobacco. The Judge finds that POLITICAL.

Alexander Mitchell's Candidacy Unpalatable to Many Wisconsin Democrats.

Some of the Arguments Urged Against His Claims to Preference.

More Damnable Facts Concerning the Cowardly Murder of Dixon.

citing that Ross came to his death at the hands of Fruk. The latter was thereupon arrested on a charge of murder, and the examination was postponed till Thursday next. From the testimony given before the Coroner's jury, the charge of murder is absurd, although the shooting might possibly have been avoided. Frink has the sympathy of nearly the entire community. He is assisted by the best legal talent in the city. With a Pew Developments Regarding Democratic Ballot Box Manipulations. ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

tion is already manifesting itself in the Demo-cratic party of Wisconsin against the nomina-tion of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell for Governplenty of money, and was spending it freely. In the afternoon a merchant of Crete arrived here in search of a former clerk who had stolen or. This opposition is fostered and led by the two central and most conspicuous figures in Wisconsin politics on the Democratic tide, to wit: Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Congressman from the Fifth, and Col. Gabe Bouck, Congressma from the Sixth, District. Bragg resides at Fond du Lac and Bouck at Oshkosh, and the two districts comprise the central and most populous part of the State outside of Milwau-kee. Their hostility to Mr. Mitchell has its inspiration in causes entirely different, but both

the jury to bring true bills against any person or persons who offered, or accepted, or agreed to accept bribes of any kind, and if the Common-wealth cannot produce witnesses to establish the facts to ignore the bills. VITAL AND PUNDAMENTAL Bragg wrote the Democratic platform two years ago, on which the party was defeated, and which contained as much flat money as any doc ument of the kind recently discovered in the West. He still adheres to the Brick Pomeroy theory of fluance, and if the party this fall MILWAUKER, Aug. 25.—In the Town of Hay-wood, Wis., two strangers named Cook and Owens lay claim to the same wife. Owens and the woman came there together a short time ago. Cook followed, and on Saturday entered the house to get his wife to return home. He was driven out by stoning, whereupon he drew a revolver and shot Owens. Cook was arrested. Owens is not expected to recover. and enunciate a platform in accordance with its old-time doctrines and tradition, Bragg would consider it a personal affront, and he well knows that Mr. Mitchell will not stand as the representative of any soft-money nonsense Since Bragg was so inordinately praised by the press for the spasmodic attack upon Southern laims that he made in the Hous last winter, he has imagined imself to be a much bigger man in Wisconsin politics than he really is. It was thought at the time that he possessed the brains and independence necessary for leadership, but when Jo

> WHIPPED HIM INTO LINE. and made him obey the dictates of their secre caucus, Bragg's ephemeral reputation dwindled down to about the size of his physical presence, which is the smallest of any man in except that of Alexander H. Stephens. It is an open secret in Wisconsin that the honest-money emocrats intend to sit down hard on Bragg a

the September Convention.

As to Gabe Bouck, his opposition to Mr. Mitchell arises from another cause than tha which incites little Bragg, but it is akin to it. Like Bragg, Bouck is also inflated with the idea of his own importance,—having carried the District after Philetus Sawyer (Rep.) had represented it for ten years,—and, while he occupies the same ground with Brazg, represented it are cupies the same ground with Braun, cupies the same ground with Braun, on Financial QUESTIONS

he represents the Granger idea of legislation in regard to the authority of the Legislature over railroad corporations.—Indeed, Bouck had more to do with securing the passage of the railroad corporations.—Indeed, Bouck had more to do with securing the passage of the notorious "Potter-law" of 1873, which undertook to regulate the charges of railway corporations, than any other man, being Speaker of the Assembly that session, and a persistent advocate of the bill on the floor. These two men, each having a hobby,—Bragg being a Greenback lunatic, and Bouck entertaining similar agrarian "idees" concerning the rights of corporations,—naturally find the great banker and railroad king is a foeman worthy of their steel. The "Potter law" was emphatically a Democratic measure. It was passed by a Democratic Legislature, signed by a Democratic Governor (William R. Taylor), who was himself at the time a prominent

CHIEF-JUSTICE RYAN,

chargers.

Chief-Justice Ryan,
the author of the famous "Copperhead" address in the dark and perious days of 1863, gave that obnoxious piece of legislation the sanction and force of the Supreme Court.

These two Congressmen, representing these two crazy and utterly illogical and impractical ideas,—one in reference to a question of political economy, and the other concerning a grave question of State policy,—have put their heads together to manage the Democratic party, and dictate its nominations as well as its financial and domestic policy. This is the true inwardness of the Democratic party's situation to-day in Wisconsin. Bragg will rally all the softs that helped him nominate Mallory, and Bouck will head the Granger element in the next Convention. The Republicans look on the trouble or prospective disturbance with serenity, confidently relying on the usual Democratic blunder to help them win the next battle in November.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.-The brothe of Capt. Dixon arrived here to-day from Yazoo on a visit to bis mother. According to his stateent, Barksdale fired at his prother from be hind, and at a distance of not more than twen ty-five feet. Barksdale had been lying in wal for him armed with a snotgun for some time in the drug-store of Dr. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. To show that the assassintion was premeditated, and known to many, it appears that the instant Barksdale fired fifteen or twenty men, armed with shotguns, instantly appeared in the street where Barksdale was crying, "Where is he? Kill him! Kill him!" and as soon as they found that he was shot they dispersed.
On the day of Dixon's funeral, 1,500 Indepe

ents, one-third whites, met and determined to nominate a full ticket, and keep it in the field even if they had to fight for this right. About one-third of the 1,800 white voters in the county are Independents, and, as most of the colored voters will support the Independent ticket, there seems to be every prospect of its success Mr. Dixon says that he can produce at any time Mr. Dixon says that he can produce at any time duplicate keys to the ballot-boxes in that district, which were procured by the Democratic County Committee at an expense of from \$8,000 to \$3,500. He has also evidence to show how these keys were obtained, and who were i the plot to stuff the ballot-boxes.

The statement is made here by friends of Capt. Dixon that his private correspondence, dated during the campaign of 1876, when he was engaged in buildoxing Reputicians, shows clearly that several Mississippians prominent in public life were involved with him to the extent of inciting him to his work and encouraging him in it. Among the names of those used in this connection that of the present Representative, Mr. Singleton, is said to be prominent. In this connection it will be remembered that Democratic reports from Mississippi a few weeks since, when the campaign of violence began against Capt. Dixon, were to the effect that Messrs. Singleton and Barksdale, candidates for United States Senator, visited Yazoo and nrged their Democratic friends to crush this Independent movement in the start.

FOND DU LAC. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 25.—The Republican campaign was opened here to night by lican campaign was opened here to-night by speeches by Gov. W. D. Smith, the Hon. E. D. Holton, and Thomas M. Niebol. A very large crowd assembled, larger than any hall in the city copid hold, and the meeting was held in the open air. The main speech of the occasion was by Niebol, and it was a complete annihilation of the flat money theory. The Greenbackers, who were out in force, were disastrously routed. He took Sam Cary, who stumped Wisconsin for the Greenbackers at \$25 per day and expense, to task, and tore him thoroughly to pieces. Cary said there were 9,000,000 of able-bodied men idle and unable to obtain employment, and Niebol showed by the Government statistics that there were only 9,750,000 of able-bodied men in the Union. The Flatists amounced that there had been burned since the War \$2,000,000.000 of greenbacks, and bonds issued therefor, and Niebol MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—George Miller, a shoe-maker residing at No. 61 Linden street, sul-cided this afternoon, shooting himself through the mouth. Cause, mental depression. Catching Cetywayo

London Necca.

Now the prospect of catching Cetywayo really seems as distant as eyer. When the Crimean war began a worthy farmer was observed to be unnappy in his mind. When asked what ailed him, he admitted that he had been studying the map, "and Roosis's a mighty big country. Do you think, sir, we shall catch be!" "He" was the Emperor Nicholas, whose capture the farmer thought necessary, and he justly inferred that with so much country behind him Nicholas would not readfly be caught. There is plenty of country behind Cetywayo too.

CASUALTIES.

THE FLOODS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—Last night and the PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—Last night and this morning another severe rain-storm visited this section of the country, doing considerable damage along the lines of the several railroads centering here. The Fort Wayne Road was overflowed between Ellsworth and Wood's Run, several culverts being washed away. Supt. Griscom, with a large force, commenced repairing the damages at once, and to-night trams are running as usual. The Lawrenceylle & Evergreen Railroad suffered severely between Millvaie and Evergreen, seven bridges being washed away, together with several hundred feet of the track. It is estimated the loss will amount to \$10,000, without counting the suspension of business until repairs are accomplished.

A land-slide occurred about 8 o'clock on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, seven miles below the city, which was not removed until late this

Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, seven mies below the city, which was not removed until late this afternoon, delaying business for about ten hours. The greatest destruction of property was at Millvale, a borough just beyond the east-ern boundary of the city. Girtle's Run, usually a mere thread of water, became a roaring, rushing torrent, almost as wide as the Allegheny River, flooding houses, washing away bridges, and doing considerable other damage. In some cases the water poured through the second-story windows of houses located along the run. A great quantity of household goods was washed away, or so badly damaged as to be almost

About thirty buildings in this section were flooded, and two or three carried away and dashed to pieces. So far as can be ascertained, there was no loss of life, although scores of people had very narrow escapes. The atreets in various sections of the city were badly washed, people had very harrow escapes. The streets in various sections of the city were baily washed, in some cases the pavement being torn up. The land wall at Davis Island, in which were tools, wheelbarrows, cement, etc., caught the overflow from the railroad track, and was booming high, being covered with floating wheelbarrows, etc. At Birmingham Station the water swept down the ravine, directly through the station-house, and over the track, damaging about thirty vards of the roadway. Considerable damage was, also done from the water pouring d.wm from the Allegheny Cemetery. A vast amount of earth was washed down from Mount Albion in front of the Standard cooper-shop, causing a suspension of work. Altogether, the storm was one of the severest ever experienced here. Considerable damage was also sustained in the country districts, but details are wanting. The rain is still falling here. It is probable the rivers will reach a coal-boat stage by the middle of the week.

rivers will reach a coal-boat stage by the middle of the week.

To the Western Associated Press.

Pritisburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—Reports from the suburbs of this city show that considerable damage was caused by the excessive rain-fall the past two days. Railroads centering here from the west suffered more or less by land slides and washouts. Houses were flooded, fences and outbuildings washed away, and other property destroyed. The principal damage was experienced at Willvaleborough, where thirty houses were flooded, stables and out-houses carried away, and bridges and culverts destroyed. The Evergreen Narrow-Gauge Railroad at that place loses seven bridges and several hundred feet of track. No loss of life occurred, though several narrow escapes from drowning are re-

UNDER THE WHEELS.

VINCENNES, Inc., Aug. 23.—A horrible rail road accident occurred here last night on the Evansyille & Terre Haute Railroad, near the outside of the city. Several children were play-ing near the tracks, and started to ran across one of them. Annie Newferth, a very pretty little German girl, 9 years old, stopped on the track. The south-bound freight was approaching at a very slow speed (under the statutory speed, according to the evidence before the Coroner's jury). When Annie saw the approaching train, the brilliant headlight either frightened her, or the sense of danger caused her to lose her presence of mind, for, instead of leaving the track, as she had ample time to do, she ran down the track ahead of the engine. She had run scarcely a dozen steps when the cowcatcher caught her. The train was stopped almost immediately (within twenty feet), but poor Annie was found literally torn to pieces. Her entrails were scattered along the track; both legs were severed by the iron wheels, just below the thigh; and her left arm was spilt from the wrist to the shoulder. No blame attaches to the railroad company.

CRUSHED TO DEATH Porrsrown, Pa., Aug. 25.—Samuel Lauer, a member of the Town Council, was killed, and John Hoffman, Price Willauer, Wharton Bell, and a man named Boyer are believed to have been fatally injured this afternoon by the fall-ing of an arch which was being removed to make repairs at the blast-furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company.

ABOLISH THEM. NORWICH, Conn. Aug. 25.—A naphtha-lamp of a peddler at Danielsonville, used to light his stand, exploded, setting the clothes of three children on fire. One, Walter Bowman, is dead; and another, named Lucien, is not expected to live.

POWDER EXPLOSION. TAMAQUA, Pa., Aug. 25.—The upper powder mill of H. A. Weldy & Co. exploded to-day. killing the foreman, James Meifert, and serious-ly burning two children.

Two children died this evening. GUNNING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Yesterday James Miller, aged 17, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun at Clear Lake, near Angola. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26-1 a. m.-Indica-

or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly no For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary tem-perature and rising barometer. For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds becoming

variable, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southeasterly, stationary or falling barometer.

The Ohio River wilt rise.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. Vel. R'u. Weather 6:55 4. m. 29.919 66 54 N.E. 8 11:18 a. m. 29.963 188 0 N.E. 9 2:00 a. m. 28.961 189 0 N.E. 9 3:55 B. m. 28.974 67 69 N. 10 2:55 B. m. 28.974 67 69 N. 10 2:00 b. m. 29.978 6 64 N. 10 10:18 p. m. 29.978 6 64 N. 4 Maximum, 69: minimum, 68. GENERAL OSSERVATIONS. CEIGAGO. Aug. 25-10:18 p. m. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. Bain. | West

lbany	29.86	60	S., light Clear.
vise City		78	N. B. Cent Glear
reckinridge		84	B. E. fresh Clear
uffaio	29.91	60	N., gentle Fair
airo	30.04	69	Calm Fair.
heyenne	30.08	67	S. E. gent Hage
nicago	20.00	66	N. gentle Ches
incinnati	30,00	63	Dr. HERMAN
leverand		65	N. Drisk. Clouds
avenport	90.04	77	Caim
enver	29.99	73	S., fresh Clear.
etroit	29, 64	57	N. gent. Clear.
odge City		79	8. fresh Clear.
winsh		60	N. E. gent Cloudy.
rie	29,91	63	D. E. Treah
scanabe	20.05	60	N. E. fresh Cloudy.
ort Garry	10.80	60	N. E. fresh Clear.
ort Gibson	29,93	73	S. E., fresh Clear
rand Haven	90, 71	60	8. E., fresh Clear,
dianapous.	29, 98	63	A. W. Centi.
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ouisville	2.50	65	N. W. gen, Fair.
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t Lake	20.78	62	8. geutie Clear, N. W. geat Clear, S., brisk Glear, W., brisk 2 Fair,
It Lake	29.85	75 GL 65 TG	N. W., gent Clear.
n Francisco	20.10	63	N. Drink Clear.
a Francisco	39.87	56	W., orisk 2 Pair.
a Francisco reveport Louis Paui Paui blede cksburg rginis City	29.98	76	V., brisk 2 Fair. Calm Clear. N. W., light Clear.
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TEIRIS CITY 2	33.00 33.07	74	T. D. HERT Clear.
INDEMOCRA (2	W- 07	1000	He Tras Bulle cores Cicar.

WASHINGTON.

The Why and Wherefore of District Attorney Bang's "Voluntary" Retirement.

Interesting Facts on the Subject of Recent Treasury Transactions.

The Bond Redemption Business Rapidly Approaching an End.

Great Falling-Off in Exports of British Goods to the United States.

> BANGS. CAUSE OF HIS RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Notice was secreted several days since that District-Attorney Bangs had concluded to tender his re-tion. This was not unexpected. Such in tions had been conveyed to him some time since as would naturally lead to this result. It ap-pears to be settled that Gen. Leake will receive Bangs was his course in one of the Department about the time of the Ros Junker trial. It was a clear case which the lowest penalty was \$1,000 and one which the lowest pound, year's imprisonment. A compromise was proposed through the District-Attorney, and an 2000 made. This was rejected by the was notified. Several months after the was very much surprised to find that the case was very much surprised to hod that the case had been dismissed, and a correspondence of the subject followed with Judge Bangs, and, although he pleaded that he had acted upon a mistaken impression that the Department had accepted the compromise, the explanation was not regarded as very satisfactory.

THE TREASURY.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Special Dispuich to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—A statement issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics makes in the exportation of leading articles from Great Britsin and Ireland destined for the United States during the last seven months ending Aug. 1, 1879, as compared with the correspond-ing period of 1878. The decrease in the experis of cotton piece-goods was over 7,000,000 yards; pig-iron, nearly 18,000 tons; bar, bolt, and red iron, 1,000 tons; worsted stuffs, 4,000,000 yards; woolen cloth and carpets, each 140,000 yards. THE BOND ACCOUNT.

The reasons given here for Secretary Sherman's course in extending the time for the pay-ment for the 4 per cents are that it was considered wise to avoid a decline in the price of Government securities, and also such a contrac of the currency as would have followed an im mediate settlement with the Treasury. The statement that any of the banks hold 4 per cent bonds without full security to the Government is erroneous, bonds being only delivered to the anks in proportion to their tran

The rate at which the redemption operations are approaching a close is shown by the folling figures: The first of the present me here remained \$74.488,000 of 4 per cents unpaid for. At the close the office-bours on Saturday last the amount had been reduced to \$30,497, and a corresponding amount of called bonds re-deemed within twenty business days of the moath. At this rate the whole matter should be disposed of within the next fortnight. Ten million seven hundred and twenty-nine thou-sand dollars of the amount undisposed of on Saturday are in the hands of Mr. Conant, in London, whither they were sent

as they should be presented there. This sum is part of the amount taken by the First Nais part of the amount taken by the First Na-tional Bank, and the bonds are delivered to the London agent of the bank as fast as they can be disposed of there for cash or in exchange for called bonds.

The amount of called bonds outstanding on Saturday night was \$48,953,000, and there was in the Treasury \$18,000,000 as cash proceeds of the sale of 4 per cents.

NOTES AND NEWS. DIVIDENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—The Compwashindron, D. C., Aug. 25.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the following dividends to the creditors to be paid as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared: German National Bank of Chicago, first dividend of 25 per cent; National Bank State of Missouri, St. Louis, fifth dividend, 20 per cent. Missouri, St. Louis, fifth dividend, 20 per cent, making in all 70 per cent; also the following dividends to shareholders of insolvent National banks, 100 per cent and interest having been previously paid to creditors: Farmers' National Bank of Platte City, Mo., first dividend 18 per cent; Commercial National Bank, Kausas City, Mo., third dividend 11 per cent,—making in all 31 per cent.

Shipments of standard silver dollars by the Treasury for August aggregate \$511,500. Today's shipments amount to \$55,500, as follows: Illinois, \$12,000; Pennsylvania, \$11,000; Wisconsin, \$10,000; Ohio, \$6,000; Virginia, \$4,000; Colorado, \$4,000; Iowa, \$3,000; Indiana, \$2,000; Kentucky, Michigar, and Missouri, \$1,000 each; Kansas, \$500.

FIRES.

The alarm from Box 223 at 3:50 yesterday af-ternoon was caused by a fire in some sheds in the rear of Nos. 20 and 23 Bryant avenue. Damage, \$100. Cause, small boys playing with matches in the shed in the rear of No. 20.

The alarm from Box 464 at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a smoke-house in the rear of No. 224 West North avenue, owned by Henry Hoope. Cause, drippings from some sausages catching fire. Damage, \$20.

The alarm from Box 827 at 2:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a pile of snavings on the deck of the condemned schooner Hamlet lying at Miller's dock on Goose Island. Cause, sparks from a passing tug. Damage trifling. the rear of Nos. 20 and 22 Bryant avenue. Dam

NEAR KENNEY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusis.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—Yesterday morning the house of Mr. Boardwell, living near Kenney, Ill., was discovered on fire, and before be could be rendered the building was consumed Loss about \$1,500. The supposed work of it cendiaries.

LA PLACE, ILL. special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, III., Aug. 25.—A two-story frame house, occupied by A. L. Sharp, at La Picce, caught fire last night, and burned to the ground. No insurance. Loss \$1,000. The property belonged to Patrick Godfrey, now in Missouri.

Saw Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28.—Col. John C. remony, a well-known journalist, author, and fleer of the California volunteers in the late of the california consumption, aged the consumption, aged the consumption of the consum

Mr. Holly, N. J., Aug. 25.—John C. D. Syck, ex-Senstor of the United States, died in highl, aged 65. bt, aged 65.

Secial Dispetch to The Tribina.

SELLEY, Wis., Aug. 25.—The Rev. N. Fath, of Champaign, of the M. E. Church, an and Prelate of the Grand Commander ghat Templer, State of Illinois, died at 2 ock last night at the Chequamegon of amation of the prostate glands, after a length of the prostate glands, after a length of the prostate glands, after a length of the Rev. Mr. Cunninghes his daughter. Mr. Heath was widely known out the States of Ohio. Indiana, and THE COUN

Repeal of the West Request.

Remonstrance Against Bathing-Houses Water-Wor

Ald Lawler Presents Report on th

City-Hal

A regular meeting of the

A communication was r Mayor stating that he had pli the hands of the City Clerk nance providing for a driven Park through West Wash Adams streets, but that it he the Council. The fact that been written had led some ordinance was thus veto ordinance was thus vetoce place the question beyond a a repealing ordinance for the ell. The ordinance was pass A communication was read stayor of Terre Haute, infor-Chi-ago that he and the cli would visit Chicago info day next, arriving at 3:30 purpose of inspecti riaducts and sewerage syste munication was acce tion of Ald. Cullerton, a c was appointed to receive the duct them about the city. The bond of William M. North Side Police Court, North Side Police Court, we Committee on Police. The Lamparteiner and Theodore Ald. Cullerton, Jonas, a sunounced by the Chair as receive the Terre Haute Cou Ald. Dixon presented an boloing a special election opurpose of electing a success resigned.

resigned.

Ald. Cullerton thought treferred to the Committee of Dixon stated that, as blank a delay of that kind would ring the time for holding Ald. Cullerton wanted

Aid. Callerton wanted to the election would cost.
Aid. Dixon said the cost of Aid. Callerton wanted special election.could not be November elections.
Aid. Dixon said the cost Aid. Dixon said the cost in either case.

The order was passed.
Ald. Dixon presented an that no weights, scales, or a sold without the seal of the ordinance was referred.

Ald. Jones introduced an that hereafter girls under convicted of misdemeanors the Erring Woman's Refuge the Good Shepherd, instead Correction. Referred.

BATHING-E

Ald. McCormick present from citizens of the North tablishment of a free bathle ter-Works. Referred. The remonstrance read

number, among whom was H. Kerfoot, Lill's Brewi Weckler, J. H. Hooper, Wischemever, C. Watrous A. Yale, F. C. Brown, Th and George Sturges. To referred to the Finance Co

AN OLD Ald. Throop introduced for the removal of the he Eighteenth and Canal stresible, and with force af Throop stated that the hand ought to be removed.

Aid. Cullerton stated the been before the Council nine years, and that last y been entered into with the tempova away for \$300. been entered into with the to move away for \$300. 2 passed authorizing the p but since that time she away. The investigations the Law Department were had no legal title. The o the Committee on Judicia A petition was received Mercy asking for an app damage caused to them be horse caused by fright at the street. An opinion of accompanied the petition no liability on the part of was deferred.

The Committee on Fin The Committee on Fine bill for services presented ployed to examine the con Hall, without recommend to. The bill is for \$2,100 Ald. Throop said that a had no quorum when this had, therefore, sent the bimendation.

The motion to refer the Comptroller with power table. comptroller with post table.
Ald. Lawler moved to a the Committee.
Ald. Swift was in favo bill. Hethought the swigant. He had learned to the expert and, therefore, the Comoney for nothing. He the beginning to the em Ald. Dixon said the sidered a report, and in

sidered a report, and he be referred.

Ald. Cullerton was op perts a cent. This paper the rules of the Council.

Ald. McCormick was in the report.

Ald. Everett had under was to select a volum therefore, not entitled to in favor of a recommittal Ald. Waido moved that hitself to the select a volum therefore, not entitled to infavor of a recommittal Ald. Waido moved that hitself the select the sele

THE CI

The majority report of tee, concerning the testi construction of the City cent forestigation, which published in full, was take the content of the content o Aid. Lawler then called collowing minority report Garrows: As a me m Public Buildings to who estigation a communicati sining charges against the a which the construction as carried out by the con ame under advisement. Treasent the following mine For the nurpose of assist longer the Mayor was instructed in the minor of the experts, reniteets and two brittee of five experts, reniteets and two brittee of my construction and my as composessional and personal space, and in whose operated survey of the building might have implicit a These gentlemen, after trustry of the attracture for a knowledge of the harrows which the survey of the control of the structure of the

ort to the C

HINGTON.

Wherefore of District Bang's "Volun-Retirement.

acts on the Subject Treasury Transactions.

edemption Business Approaching an End.

Off in Exports of British to the United

BANGS.

F HIS RESIGNATION. D. C., Aug. 25.—Notice was ays since that District-Attorneluded to tender his resignature to the process of the same time aince by lead to this result. It applies that Gen. Leake will receive among the first converge. Among the first causes of sich arose here with Judge course in one of the which was before the at the time of the Roelle-it was a clear case in

TREASURY. ESTING STATISTICS.
Aspatch to The Tribune

D. C., Aug. 25.—A stateme

he Bureau of Statistics makes wing in regard to the decrease of leading articles from Great and destined for the United e last seven months ending s was over 7,000,000 vards bods was over 7,000,000 yards; 18,000 tons; bar, bolt, and rod worsted stuffs, 4,000,000 yards; carpets, each 140,000 yards. BOND ACCOUNT.

ven here for Secretary S ling the time for the paya decline in the price of and also such a contract would have followed an im at with the Treasury. The y of the banks hold 4 per cent Il security to the Government ds being only delivered to the tion to their transactions in

close is shown by the follow-first of the present month 4.488,000 of 4 per cents unpaid the office-bours on Saturday and been reduced to \$30,497,-1,000 having been disposed of ing amount of called bonds retwenty business days of the rate the whole matter should ithin the next fortnight. Ten adred and twenty-nine thou-he amount undisposed of on the hands of Mr. Conant, in

they were sent
DEEM CALLED BONDS
DE presented there. This sum
oount taken by the First Nathe bonds are delivered to the the bank as fast as they can be for cash or in exchange for

called bonds outstanding on as \$48,952,000, and there was 18,900,000 as cash proceeds of

S AND NEWS.

DIVIDENDS.
Diapatch to The Tribune
D. C., Aug. 25.—The Comp-D. C., Aug. 25.—The Comprency has declared the follow-the creditors to be paid as soon schedules can be prepared: al Bank of Chicago, first divicent; National Bank State of the fifth dividend, 20 per cent, 70 per cent; also the follow-to shareholders of insolvent 100 per cent and interbeen previously paid to ters' National Bank of Platte inidend 13 per cent; Commercik, Kausas City, Mo., third divicent Bank of Platte inidend 13 per cent.

SILVER.

standard silver dollars by the ust aggregate \$511,500. Tommount to \$55,500, as to:lows: Pennsylvania, \$11,000; Wisohio, \$8,000; Virginia, \$4,000; fowa, \$3,000; Indiana, \$4,000; fax, and Missouri, \$1,000 each; and Missouri, \$1,000 each;

FIRES.

CHICAGO. Box 222 at 3:50 yesterday af-sed by a fire in some sheds in and 22 Bryant avenue. Damand 22 Bryant avenue. Dame, small boys playing with ed in the rear of No. 20.

Box 464 at 5 o'clock yesterday used by a fire in a smoke-house 224 West North avenue, owned Cause, drippings from some fire. Damage, \$23.

Box 827 at 2:40 yesterday sed by the barning of a pile of the condemned schooner liller's dock on Goose Island. On a passing tur. Damage

KENNEY, ILL.
spaich to The Tribune.
Aug. 25.—Yesterday morning.
Soardwell, living near Kenney,
ed on fire, and before help.

the building was consumed. The supposed work of in PLACE, ILL.

hug. 25.—A two-story frame v A. L. Sharp, at La Place, night, and burned to the trance. Loss \$1,000. The to Patrick Godfrey, now in

BITUARY.
Cal., Aug. 25.—Col. John C.
sown journalist, author, and
lifornia volunteers in the late t of consumption, aged 62

I., Aug. 25. John C. Ten the United States, died last

potch to The Trobins.
Aug. 25.—The Rev. N. P. rn, of the M. E. Church, and the Grand Commandery state of Illinois, died at 11 at the Chequamegon of invostate glands, after a long. Occased had been here two the Rev. Mr. Cupningham. Heath was widely known attes of Ohio, Indiana, and born in Ohio, and was 62 remains will arrive in Chipporning, and will be taken knights Templara, and the second control of the co

THE COUNCIL.

Repeal of the West Side Boulevard Ordinance at the Mayor's Request.

Remonstrance Against the Erection of Bathing-Houses at the Water-Works.

Ald Lawler Presents the Minority Report on the New City-Hall-

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Ald. McCaffrey in the

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that he had placed his message in the hands of the City Clerk vetoing the ordinance providing for a driveway to the Central Park through West Washington and West Adams streets, but that it had failed to reach the Council. The fact that the message had been written had led some to believe that the ordinance was thus vetoed; but in order to place the question beyond a doubt he presented repealing ordinance for the action of the Coun-

cf. The ordinance was passed.

A communication was read from B. F. Harris, Mayor of Terre Haute, informing the Council of Chizago that he and the Terre Haute Coun-ch would visit Chicago informally on Thursday next, arriving at 3:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of inspecting the railroad viaducts and sewerage system of the city. The communication was accepted, and on the motion of Ald. Cullerton, a committee of three tion of Aid.

was appointed to receive the Hooslers and conduct them about the city.

The bond of William Meyer, Clerk of the

North Side Police Court, was referred to the North Side Police Court, was referred to the Committee on Police. The sureties are Henry Lamparteiner and Theodore Asmus.

Ald. Cullerton, Jonas, and McAuley were snounced by the Chair as the Committee to receive the Terre Haute Councilmen.

Ald. Dixon presented an order providing for bolung a special election on Sept. 24, for the nurpose of electing a successor to Judge Tuley, resigned.

resiroed.

Ald. Cullerton thought the order should be referred to the Committee on Elections, but Ald. Dixon stated that, as blanks had to be printed, a delay of that kind would necessitate defering the time for holding the election another

week.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to know how much the election would cost.

Ald. Dixon said the cost would be about \$250.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to know why this special election could not be merged with the special election could not be merged with the November elections. Ald. Dixon said the cost would be the same

Aid. Dixon said the cost would be the same in either case.

The order was passed.

Ald. Dixon presented an ordinance providing that no weights, scales, or measures should be sold without the seal of the City Sealer. The ordinance was referred.

Ald. Jones introduced an ordinance providing that hereafter girls under the age of 18 years, convicted of misdemeanors, should be sent to the Erring Wommi's Refuge or to the House of the Good Shepherd, instead of to the House of Correction. Referred.

BATHING-HOUSES.

Correction. Referred.

BATHING-HOUSES.

Ald. McCormick presented a remonstrance from citizens of the North Side against the establishment of a free bathing-house at the Water-Works. Referred.

The remonstrance reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, property-owners and residents of the North Side, in the neighborhood of the Water-Works, do hereby respectfully object and remonstrate against the proposed scheme of establishing a bath-house on the grounds of the North Side Water-Works:

First-We protest against the donation by this city of its property for the profit of a few capitalists under the specious prefense of benefit to the poor.

poor.

Second—We object to the perversion of the city's land for purposes unauthorized by its charter.

Third—We object to the establishment of these baths at the North Side Water-Works, especially because the site is inaccessible to the people in general, no car lines running in that neighborhood, and the patronage of such baths, if established, would be mainly confined to roughs and acodlums.

Fourth—We protest because the establishment of these baths would cause an immense depreciation of property in their vicinity, and we do most strenuously object to the sacrifice of our rights in this way for the benefit of a private monopoly.

The document was signed by a very large number, among whom were F. H. Winston, S. H. Kerfoot, Lill's Brewing Company, A. J. Weckler, J. H. Hooper, I. N. Arnold, H. Wischemever, C. Watrous, J. A. Rutter, John A. Yale, F. C. Brown, Thomas S. McClelland, and George Sturges. The remonstrance was referred to the Finance Committee.

AN OLD-TIMER.

AN OLD-TIMER.

Ald. Throop introduced an order providing for the removal of the house at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, peaceably if possible, and with force if not otherwise. Ald. Throop stated that the house was a nuisance and ought to be removed.

Ald. Cullerton stated that this matter had been before the Council annually for the last nine years, and that last year a compromise had been entered into with the occupant, who agreed to move away for \$300. An ordinance had been passed authorizing the payment of that sum, but since that time she has refused to move away. The investigations that had been made by the Law Department were to the effect that she had no legal title. The order was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A petition was received from the Sisters of Mercy asking for an appropriation to pay the damage caused to them by the running away of a horse caused by fright at a house standing in the street. An opinion of the Law Department accompanied the petition stating that there was no liability on the part of the city. The subject was deferred.

CITY-HALL EXPERTS.

CITY-HALL EXPERTS. The Committee on Finance reported back the bill for services presented by the experts employed to examine the construction of the City-Hall, without recommendation in regard thereto. The bill is for \$2,100.

Ald. Throop said that the Finance Committee had no quorum when this bill came up, and they had, therefore, sent the bill back without recommendation.

The motion to refer the bill to the Mayor and Ald. Lawler moved to recommit the report to

Ald. Lawler moved to recommit the report to the Committee.

Ald. Swift was in favor of acting upon the bill. He thought the sum named was extravarant. He had learned through the press that the report of the experts was not concurred in, and, therefore, the Council was paying this money for nothing. He had been opposed from the beginning to the employment of experts.

Ald. Dixon said the paper could not be considered a report, and he thought that it should be referred.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to paying the experts a cent. This paper was not a report under the rules of the Council.

Ald. McCormick was in favor of recommitting the report.

the report.

Aid. Everett bad understood that the Mayor was to select a voluntary Committee, and, therefore, not entitled to compensation. He was m favor of a recommittal.

Aid. Waldo moved that the report be recommitted to the Joint Committees of Finance and Buildings. The motion was carried.

Mild waldo moved that the report be recommitted to the Joint Committees of Finance and Buildings. The motion was carried.

The majority report of the Building Committee, concerning the testimony in relation to the construction of the City-Hall taken in the recent investigation, which has heretofore been published in full, was taken up and read. This report was signed by Aid. Phelps, Toroop, McCaffrey, and Grannis.

Aid. Lawler then called for the reading of the following minority reporst:

General St. As a member of your Committee on Public Buildings whom was referred for investigation from citizens containing charges against the material and the manner in which the construction of the new City-Hall Building Committee.

General St. As a member of your Committee on Public Building Committee on Public Buildings to whom was referred for investigation committee of the St. As a member of your Committee on Public Building Committee, and the state of the second of the new City-Hall state of the public of the new City-Hall state of the public of the second o

sac of the construction of the bolicing, that your committee construction of the bolicing, that your knowledge which would all estimator, gain some knowledge which would all estimators, and some estimate of the correctness of the experts report. I will here refer only to the main points in the accumations against the contractors and certain officers of the experts, as well as in the report of Mr. Rickland, upon the construction of the building were curbodied in the primary and supplementary report of the experts, as well as in the report of Mr. Rickland, upon the construction of the building were insufficient to support the supperincumbent load which they would be called upon to bear, owing to the absence of bond-stones which the contractors for the stone-work left out, and which are very clearly shown and called for by the plans and sections drawings according to which the building is being.

In this connection the stone contractors, that they claim that there is some ambiguity about the contract and plans which relieve them of the responsibility of setting and furnishing the bond-stones in question, and saddles that responsibility upon the orick contractor. After carculty and conscientionsive examining the pane and contract above referred to. I cannot agree with the other members of your Commitment of the stone contract on the stone contract wery plainly states that the building is to be erected according to the plans and secting of the missing bond-stones in the small pelers. The contract very plainly states that the building is to be erected according to the plans and specifications. The observation of the healter outside the support of the fundation, and the stone outside the support of the fundation, and the support of the fundation and the plans and specifications. The plans persented to the contracting public to estimate from differing materially in cost, thereby evidencing upon the open for the expert committee that there were two sets of plans persented acting the plans of soid, and the legitime of th

Ald. Lawler said as the hour was getting late Ald. Lawjer and as the hour was getting the matter of voting on the evidence should be deferred. The Council should spend an evening or an afternoon considering this matter, and he would make a motion that when the Council adjourns it adjourns to meet again on Wedness-

day evening.

Aid. Culierton moved that the majority and minority reports be published, and the whole matter be laid over to be considered at its next matter be laid over to be considered at its next regular meeting.

Aid. Meier, of the Sixteenth Ward, thought that the citizens of Chicago demanded that something be done in this matter. He was in favor of Ald. Lawler's motion, to prevent the continuation of further patchwork business at the City-Hail.

Ald. Everett was in favor of Cullerton's motion to defer action on the report to next Monday night.

Ald. Swift thought this was a mere agitation of this matter, and he moved that the report of the maintip he adopted. This was decisived or the motion of the maintip he adopted. This was decisived or the maintip he adopted.

the majority be adopted. This was declared out the majority be adopted. This was declared out ef order, and a vote was then taken on Ald. Cullerton's motion to lay over and publish the reports, and to make the subject the special order for Monday next. The motion was carried.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing an ordinance transferring Washington street to the Park Commissioners for a boulevard. The motion was lost.

Adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Regular Weekly Meeting Yesterday—Treas-urer McCrea Asks for a Tax-Warrant Against Ed Walker—Tom Nelson's Calci-Commissioner Stewart occupied the chair at

the regular meeting of the County Board beld yesterday afternoon. All the members were on The Committee on Equalization were granted

further time in which to prepare a report.

The Country Treasurer sent in the following communication, which was referred to the Com-

communication, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

CHICAGO, Aug. 25, 1879.—To the Board of County Commissioners, etc.: I herewith inclose a bill for personal property taxes of 1878 due and unpaid by Mr. Ed Walker. I would respectfully ask that a warrant for the amount be ordered crawn, and charged against moneys due Mr. Walker on account of Court-House construction. By granting this you will obviate the necessity of my making levy for the same, which would result in stopping of work on the Court-House. Respectfully, S. H. McCrez, County Treasurer.

A bill was read from A. Furstenberg for

stooping of work on the Court-House. Respectfully, S. H. McCrea, County Treasurer.

A bill was read from A. Furstenberg for carpeting and covering with matting the floors of the City-Hall. The bill amounted to \$2,099.19.

Mr. Wood moved the bill's reference to the Committee on City Relations.

An objection was raised by Fitzgerald. He objected to this way of doing business. He was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the work had been done, but he had never measured the work. As a member of that Committee he wished to have nothing further to do with the City-Hall.

A speech was made by Mr. Wood upon his motion. He said that Fitzgerald had informed him a few days ago that the improvements in the City-Hall would not amount to more than \$300 or \$400, whereas their cost had reached a sum nearly amounting to \$4.000.

Fitzgerald—Don't you ever say that,—don't you ever say anything I never said; don't you.—

Wood interrupted him with some remark, when the Chairman said: "One at a time, gentlemen."

Fitzgerald to Wood (angrily)—Don't you tell any falsehood against me unless it's a de—good

Fitzgerald to Wood (angrily)—Don't you tell any faisehood against me unless it's a d— good

Wood-f don't want to tell any falsehood against you.

Fitzgerald—I won't allow you. I know what

that the Committee on Cité Relations be instructed to measure the work done, and report at a subsequent meeting of the Stored.

In this provides the store of the Stored in the Stored of the Stored in the Stored i of labor had been expended in creating a sentiment in favor of certain candidates, all this amounts to is that certain men had friends enough to create a certain influence. As to the means taken to create such influence I am not advised that anything can be said specially derogatory thereto, and as to the men upon whom such influences were brought to bear I do not know and have not neard it alleged that they were not, generally speaking, fair men. What, then, is the explanation of the fact that unfortunate nominations were made? Simply that mistakes were made as to the availability of the candidates. This want of availability consisted of various elements, differing with different candidates. With some it was want of personal attractiveness, with others a supposed unfitness on account of personal character; but, upon the whole, the weakness of the tickets may be charged to want of availability. It is undeniably true that some of those candidates were supported in convention by men who knew, or, at least, were satisfied in their own minds, of this want of availability, but who were brought around, some by the unbounded confidence and assurances of others in whose judgment they confided, and others by simple subjection to the views of leading men upon their delegations; but these influences always have existed, and always will exist, and may be counted unon in every convention hereafter to be held by any party. In addition to these influences may be counted the fact that, in very many instances, the delegation from a ward is made up with reference to some particular candidate. This would operate to control the delegation as a unit in favor of that particular candidate, and, further, to create what is called "trading stock" in the convention. Then, too, plque sometimes cuts an important figure in the action of a delegation,—when men will combine to defeat some particular candidate out of "pure cussedness,"—but these things have always existed, and no political milliennium will ever be reached where they will not b

be lived a hundred year, would never have sever."

For instance, one of the men said to be most active in trying to scener the nomination for Country Treasurer has an active, carnest following among men of considerable political creaments, a worse nomination, so far as success in entre, a worse nomination, so far as success in entre, a worse nomination, so far as success in entre, a worse nomination, so far as success in entre, a worse nomination, so far as success in entre, a worse nomination, so far as success in entre and the second of the second in the land, has no nubble record to appeal to, is not known in business circles, has held a many vetar, and bits nomination would be the signal for a general velo about bearacles, Government influence. Federal officers, etc.; and yet it is by no means impossible that he will be nominated,—and why! Because he is popular in which the second in the signal for a general velo about branches, government influence. Federal officers, etc.; and yet it is by no means impossible that he will be nominated,—and why! Because he is popular in which it is well to be nominated,—and why! Because he is popular in which it is well to be seen the second of the second now that new men will be any more likely to a second now that the will be appropriate to a second now that the will interest. The fact is, that, with men as with new books or plays, it is not always practicable to differ a second now that the will be the second now that the worse do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do a small minority of the party, and those who do For instance, one of the men said to be most active in trying to secure the nomination for

lican party. While every high-minded person is willing to concede that every party and at all imes may be improved in its morals, yet the difficult question is, Who shall select the re-formers and purifiers? Shall we recognize

formers and purifiers? Shall we recognize amateur saints or professional saints? How are we to know that there is not an ulterior object by which the saints are to profit?

No great reform was ever a success unless the time had come for it. A century earlier and Luther would have thundered in vain against the Vatican. Christ came and taught, the true rule of life, but centuries elapsed before it took a substantial hold upon the hearts of men. The spark of liberty will never grow into a flame to light the world unless there is a goodly quantity of pairiotic kerosene or powder handy by to be ignited. If the Republican party is ready to be reformed the reformation will come of itself, and come from the party itself. No effort at the top will reach the corruption at the bottom. The east wind may drive the pure waters of Lake Michigan into the Caicago River, whereby that dirty stream apparently is rendered wholesome, but there is all the time the same filth at the bottom; and when the waters of the lake recede, it is the same odrous river. And so no advertised efforts in the direction of purification will succeed, no matter who the advertisers are.

And so no advertised enters in the direction of purification will succeed, no matter who the advertisers are.

A corrupt mass is purified only by the process of fermentation and skimming. It is true a nuisance may be abated by removing the mass, but is destructive to the organization. Wounds must be healed from the bottom, They may be

THE AUROBA REUNION.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—I have read the dispatches from Aurora, and it seems as if the boys enjoved themselves immensely. It was a grand affair, this meeting of the veterans of the War to again fight their battles over in speech and song, and to recount again and again their trials, their hardships, and their sufferings.

But I have been reading Senator Logan's speech. I confess that I have read and read it again in order to comprehend fully the historcal facts of which be speaks. His interesting recital of the importants events of the War, con-nected with his praise of one man, and his lack of knowledge of another, who was in every sense a soldier without blemish or reproach, sense a soldier without blemish or reproach, compels the writer to refresh the mind of our Senator as to bis name, believing as I do that Gen. Logan, notwithstanding his political ambition to be a controlling power in an Administration yet to be chosen, will not even because of this refuse to lay a garland of roses on the grave of Msi.-Gen. George H. Thomas. Gen. Logan in his graphic account of battles fought and victories won does not do justice to this plain and stern soldier, who, had he lived a hundred years, would never have sought office on the strength of his military achievements, or on his raputation as a soldier. He was a plain, blunt man who believed that because his country had educated and made him what he was to that country he owed his talents and even his life, and so much was he infused with this idea that he often yielded his opinions to those of volunteer officers, because, as he said, they more nearly represented the wishes of the people. While schooled in the art of war, he knew only obedience to his superiors and lovalty to his flag, which is the first and the last great duty of the soldier and the patriot; but Gen. Thomas was no politician, and his name must never be mentioned in any gathering of the occasion seemed to labor under the conviction that it was a Grant "boom," and that the ex-soldiers had met for no other purpose but to hait the chief, who, in foreign lands, is watching the course of events in this country. But is it not barely possible that the managers were mistaken, and that the thousands who were at Aurora are not in favor of violating the unwritten law of the land?

Simultaneously with the close of the exercises at that place appears a leading article in the editorial page of a paper in this city, which takes strong ground for Grant. On the impulse of gush and excitement, it rushes forth and in unmistakable language pronounces itself in favor of a new regime of Belknaps, Babcocks, and Shepherds. If, under any possible circumstances, such a state of affairs would bring pe compels the writer to refresh the mind of our

IRISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

IRISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

To the Essier of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—I am a Democrat, an Irish Democrat, and have been identified with the party and worked for its best interests for fifteen years. Within the past few months I have become discouraged and disgusted with the way things are going. The Irish will work to put a man in office, and receive nothing but saubs and indignities in return. Carter Harrison owes his election as Mayor to the warm support he received from Irish voters, and how is he repaying them? He treats the masses of intelligent Irishmen like a lot of ignorant, worthless cattle, to be driven with the stock-whip to the polls, while a few chronic and disreputable strikers and dishonorable barnacles are given comfortable stalls at the public crib. What is necessary for Irishmen to gain their rights and to prevent betrayal by upstart officeholders and being sold out by other strong elements in either party is union and organization. The Irish in Chicago do not know their own strength. We are out he eve of the most important political campaign in the instory of American political campaign in the hastory of American League and use all my influence to swell its ranks with the intelligent and representative Irishmen. Let us have a vast organization of strongth, and leave all questions, save that of union, to be discussed outside. Let all loyal Irishmen turn out in force to the League meeting to be neld this week, and lat us organization of strongth, and leave all questions, save that of union to be discussed outside. Let all loyal Irishmen turn out in force to the League meeting to be neld this week, and lat us organization.

JOURNALISTIC. The Inner Squabbles of a St. Louis News-paper Office Exposed to General Inspe-tion.

The Inner Squabbles of a St. Louis Newspaper Office Exposed to General Inspection.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—The Times-Journal of this city is to be an independent instead of a Sherman organ, if the lately ousted partners, Wolcott and Hume, do not get in again. Although Mr. James P. Beck walked into the Times-Journal office Saturday night and took possession of the establishment as the purchaser from Mr. Chambers, it is by no means settled that the troubles of this unfortunate paper are at an end. On the contrary, Measrs. Wolcott and Hume declare that they still maintain, and will continue to maintain, their relations as coproprietors until their partnership affairs with Mr. Chambers are settled in the courts. It is asserted by those who ought to know that the sale to Mr. Beck was a fraud. and that not a dollar changed hands; that Mr. Chambers still controls and owns the establishment, and the pretentious transfer was only made to get rid of Messrs. Hume and Wolcott. who claim a two-fifths interest in the concern. Mr. Beck has the reputation of being a shrewd and successful speculator, and those who doubt the sincerity of the sale do not believe that he would be stilly enough to throw sway \$50,000 in cash upon a newspaper burdened with a debt of the same amount. Mr. Chambers declard not many weeks ago that he would get rid of Messrs. Hume and Wolcott if, as a last resort, he should be compelled to go heaelf. After repeated attempts to force the Journal pair to represent their two-fifths claim in the office in a more substantial way than by their presence around the establishment had failed, Mr. Chambers invited Mr. Mitchell to take charge of his interests and run the paper to suit himself. This proved to great an undertaking for the pacific disposition of Mr. Mitchell, and, being told by the two-fifths party that the transfer could not be made without their consent, he withdraw. Mr. Chambers then sought a man who possessed backbone enough to encounter a little buildozing and do

Summer-Resort Correspondence.

The Brooklyn Aryus has received only two bushels of letters this summer running as follows: "I thought that I could not better improve a few idle moments than by sending your valuable paper a brief letter from this most delightful resort. There are several botels here, but the — House leads all the others. The Messrs. —, who were so long in the — at — (another excellent stooping-place, by the way), are in charge, and the house is crowded. The prices are most reasonable. More anon. "Tourist."

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES TRIE TEATHUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80-clock p. in. during the week, and until 8 p. in. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sy.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1.
Blue Island-sy., cornor of Halsted-st.
H. C. RERRICK, Seweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., oprior: function.
LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Frinting and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Divisionst., between Lassile and Wells.

PERSONAL PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 32 DESIRES THE acquaintance of a lady between 16 and 25, of good face and figure. Address, in confidence, H 61. Tribunc.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SADE-JOONISI ON PRAIRIE-AV.. NEAR Forty-seventh-st., east front, water, sewer, gas. Price, \$25 a foot; east terms. GitiFfin & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Basted-sts.

FOR SALE-\$5,700-GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE and lot 88x117 feet, on Vincennes-av., near Aldine square; this ought to sell at once. T. B. SOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-ON THE NORTH SIDE. South of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. a three-story and basement brick house, containing 14 mooms, with lot 2x100. for less than it cost to build the house. Apply to MEAD & COE, 140 La sale-st. FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE OF ITS SIZE in Chicago, and in one of the choleest locations on the South Side: faultiese in the plan and unish: dining-roomon the parlor floor: \$20,000. MATSON HILL, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-GREAT SACRIFICE: FINE OC. TO BENT-NO. 124 DEARBORN-AV., A LARGE TOR SALE-25 TO 35 FEET KAST FRONT.
T Dearborn-av., near Division-at., 8199 per foot; nice cottage and lot to exchange for village-house with 5 to 20 acres; 80-acre farm, with stock and cross, to exchange for house and lot in city. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Eandolph-st.

BAY, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE-FRONT RESIdence No. 448 Michigan-av.; ilrst-class in every respect; has just been put in complete order; has steam
heating-apparatus; and good frame barn; brice very
low; terms to suit. MEAD &COE, 149 LaSalle-st. low: terms to suit. MSAD &COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick No. 825 West Congress-st., near Hoyne; ten
rooms; all modern improvements; possession at once.
MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK SO7 HOYNErour own terms. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—THE 10-ROOM FRAME NO. 734 WEST
Congress-st., near Robey; can be had for less than
cost of building, as the owner wishes to move out of
town. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st. POR SALE—50 FERT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV.
Poulevard, south of Thirty-Grat-st., very dealrable.
50 feet corner Indiana and Pine-sta., cheap. HENRY
L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTRENTH.
place, near Jesuit Church, cheap. B 48, Tribune. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-GOOD 14-STORY HOUSE, GOOD barn, stable, orchard, and 3 acres, near depot, 20 miles from city; a bargain. J.H. KEELER, 163 Clark. POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOF one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 inlies from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st.. Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WASTED - IN EVANSTON - A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, with all modern improvements and ample grounds; the location must be in every way de-sirable. Parties wishing to sell will please call upon or address 5A MURE GeHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms and 8, 120 kandolub-st. Esetablished 1854.

A DOLF HEILE, ROOM 19, 150 DEARBORN-ST., and sper cent.

and 8 per cent.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, planos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11. 95 Dearborn-st.

CMSR PAID FOR OLD GOLD GOLD AND SILVER of every description at 69 July 28 July 28 of every description at 69 July 28 L OANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., without removal, or other good securities, in sums to suit. 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 19. MONEY TO LOAN AT FROM 8 TO SPERCENT On farms and city property. D. W. POTTER 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, or any good securities at lowest living rates. E. A. CLARK, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 19. WANTED-TO BOIRDW-\$5,000 AT 7 PER CENT to build in central part of the city. Principals only address C 12, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO BAY MARES, SIX years old; can be used for heavy or light work.

Call 1134 Michigan-av.

PENNOTER & CU...
300 TO 306 WABASH-AV...
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
Coupe Rockaways.
Six-Seat Rockaways.
Paris Victorias,
BAROUCHES,
LANDAUS,
LANDAUS,
LANDAULETTS,
Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Elliptic Spring
Burgles in variety of weights and finish.
PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES.
A large number of first-class second-hand burgles, in
perfect order, very chesp.

WANTED-A SADDLE HORSE IN EXCHANGE
for surveyor's instruments, lovel, compass, and
chain; new; Girley's make, 99 Washington-as., Room25.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call
or address E. HERSCHEL, 548 State-at.
CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I.
GELDER'S, 894 State-at. Orders by mail promptly
attended to.

STORAGE.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISA Duggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances a op. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 180 W. Mouro BUSINESS CHANCES. SPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEAP, CASH FAMIL-Ogrocery store; a first-class brick store, with fixture complete; oldess crocery stand in Evanition. H. for rent- Apply to H. G. POWERS, as Illinois Trass Savings Bank, Chicago, or T. C. CHAPMAN, Ev

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED PARM (clear) in a Southern locality, best climate in the United States, for merchandise or real estate. Address of the Tribune office, or 297 Irving place, between Van

WANTED-MALE HELP otumn, three lines or less. Is cents per Such additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WHO boy who resides with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, C14, Tribune office. bandwriting, C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFfice man-one who can command small capital preferred—to take charge of each account and correspondence in a business that the advertiser will open out during the next sixty day. Answer must state full name and address of correspondent. X Y Z, Tribune.

WANTED-THE SERVICES OF TWO ENERGETIC young men to solicit business: will pay liberal wares to proper parties. Call at Room 8, 105 Dearborn-ss.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND clerk. Address in own handwriting, stating terms, C 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—SRWING-MACHINE ADJUSTRISS and tool-makers; none but first-class workmen need apply. Whiten Sewing Machine Company, Grand Crossing, Ill.

WANTED—25 GOOD CIGAR-MAKERS, HAND and moid; steady work, by ADLER & LANDAUER, Canton, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL CUTTER FOR custom trade. The best of references must be given. Address H 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CUSTOM SHOEMAKER FOR FINE-sewed work; only first-class workmen need apply O. POLSON, St. Paul, Mian., 9 West Third-st. O. POLSON, St. Paul, Mian., 9 West Third-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY ON.
derstands building scales. Address Box 1,887,
Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNoftswa, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNming scroll saw and shaper; also, a good door
molder, with references. Give are, experience, and
terms. Address W. W. CARR & CO., Dubuque, Is.

WANTED—A WOODWORKER TO WORK ON
carriages, buggies, etc., as 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND GOOD
recommendations to go into the country to run a
cutting off or cross-cut saw for cabinet work. Employment by the year and good pay to the right man.
Inquire for three days at 144 Dearborn-st., Room B.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FLUMBER. NO
other need apply. Steady work. 73 Madison-st.
CHAPPELL & WILBER.

WANTED-GASFITTER. GAIR, 67 CANAL-ST. WANTED-A GOOD TINNER AT 978 NORTH Clark-st. before 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTERS TO go to another city. Address C47. Tribune office.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. BEST CITY reference. Address B 67, Tribune office. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN HORSE-WANTED-20 FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKING machine hands immediately at 156 Mather-st.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.
WANTED - ONE CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH-belper and one carriage painter at 74 Statement-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IL.

Ilnois and lows, wages \$1.25 per day; 25 8 wedish
from miners, 25 saw mills hands, wages \$15 to \$20 per
month and board, all free fare; 4 stone masons at \$2.56
per day, three months work; 59 for farm and quarry
work. CHRISTIAN & CU., 268 South Water-st. WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR C. B. &Q. R. R. Co. in lows; \$1.50 per day; board \$5 per week 50 for C. & N. W. Co. man and whie, cooks. Free fare At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 west Handolph-si. WANTED-50 BAILROAD LAB DEERS FOR THE LAB DEEP LA WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR lower 60 for stone-quarries: \$1.50 per day; free fare; 15 for freight-house. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR IN EVERY TOWNship in the United States for "An Empire of Information," a beautiful book of 700 pages, on Communism, Darwinism, Astronomy, andQuotations(2,000).
Six fine portraits on steel, including Darwin and Karl
Marz, Costly paper, heavy covers, and clear type. No
such book giver before printed in the West. Call on or
address it. M. VAN ARSDALE & CU., 14 Major Block,
Chicago.

WANTED-TWO GOOD MEN TO SELL BIBLES,
Prayer-Books, Life of Christ and Virgin, the Rev.
Califf's Lectures and Sermons, History of Ireland,
etc., by Jastallments. No capital required. 180 Wa-WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven:" best au-thorship; handsomely bound and illustrated; is pleased everybody. R. C. THEAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-ADJUSTER FOR W. & W. S. M. one who desires to learn shirt-cutting in connection. Wilson Buos., 113 State-at. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, also notions, jewelry, chromos, and stationery. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BARKEEPER: MUST
be a single man. Address, stating particulars,
C 44, Tribune office.

C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWARE AMERICAN BUY.
16 to 18 years old, to show gasoline stores. Address, with reference, C 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND BAR AND take care of burse at 42 Hanover-st. W ANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CUTTER and to run culling machine in press-room. J. J. spalding & Co., 168 Clark-st. TO RENT-HOUSES.

rooms, in one of the best locations on the North Side.
Apply to MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
No. 308 North La Salle-st., a three-story and basement stone front house containing thirteen rooms; location first-class. Apply to MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

West Side. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FINE LARGE S-room house, 7 North Page-st. Inquire at 5 North Page-st.

TO RENT-FLATS. TO RENT-FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, 233 WEST MADI-son-st., suitable for housekeeping; rent low. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-TWO FLATS, SIX ROOMS EACH, IN 761 and 763 Madison-st.; first-class in every respect; 820 and \$25 per mouth. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-A FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS COM-pletely turnished for housekeeping; turniture will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at 205 Wabsah-av., stoom; 1:2 TO RENT-FLAT, EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR housekeeping, and entire furniture for sale at a bargain. Call at 293 Wabash-av., Boom 12. TO RENT-A FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS, COM-pletely furnished, to man and wife without chil-iren. Inquire on third floor, front, No. 417 State-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-\$10 PER MONTH, SIX FINE, LARGE rooms in brick house, 15 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av. South Side.
TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st., cheap. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c-

West Side.

TO RENT-WABASH-AV., LARGE STORE, CEN-trally located, and adapted for heavy wholesale business. E. L. CANFIELD, 47 LaSalle-st. Miscellancous TO RENT—59 PER MONTH, FINE, LARGE, WELL-lighted basement, 189% Van Buren-st., well adapted to manufacturing purposes; also, \$15 per month, four elegant rooms, arranged for housekeeping, at 30 Sherman-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-THREE ROOMS SUITABLE for dressmaking on Bandolph, Madison, or Van Buren-sta, weat of Halsted. C7, Tribune affice.
WANTED-TO RENT-10-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH of Twenty-second-st. or on North Side. Address C 42, Tribune office. C 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE IN A respectable location, by a prompt and careful tenant. F. T. L., 16 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH NOT LESS than four bedrooms, modern improvements, and barn, south of Twenty-second-st, and cast of State; Michigan-av, preferred. Address, giving location and rental, C 6, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$13.000 CASH TO Invest can get into permanent hotel business that will clear \$5.001 yearly. Any party meaning business may address letter to C 40. Tribuncoffice, stating where an interview may be had in Chicago on Thursday, 28th inst., when full explanation will be given.

DARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH from \$2.00 to \$400, can get one-half interest in crockery, glassware, and notion business, well established, on good street. Address 228 North Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the sash, door, and blind business, with \$3,000 to \$5,000 capital. Address B 29, Tribune office. PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 178 CLABK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-maic and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 336 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid. A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA. COFFER and baking powder to families: goods guaranteed outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001. St. Loui FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-TICKET TO DENVER, CHEAP. AD-dress C 45, Trionas office.

POR SALE-ONE SECOND-HAND RESTAURANT 2-oven range. BRAMHALL, DRANE & CO., sp. HOUSEHOLD GOOD FOR SALE THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A 4room dut; furniture complete for homekrening;
will be add at a bargain; rooms can be rented low, if
desired. Call at Boom 12, 22d Wabash-av. MACHINERY.

FOR SALE-TWO STEAM BOILERS. 48 INCHES
T by 14 feet long, with fire front, complete. Apply
o MEAD & COE. 191 LASSile-St.
EUSENESS CARDS. D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PRACE, office and court-room, 154 and 158 Clark-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good laundress. 478 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO GO TO A PLEASANT SUBURB—a good grif who is a competent cook, washer, and froner; good wares will be paid to a good German, condinavian, or American girl. Gall as No. 130 La-Sale-st., fart floor. Scandinavian, or American girl. Call at No. 150 LaSaile-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO WASH DISHES.
Apply soon at McDonald grestaurant, corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
ING, 158 Clark-st., or at residence, Evanston.

WANTED—GOOD, COMPETENT COOK, ALSO A
second girl in small orivate boarding family, no
more than 15 in family, C 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—BINING-ROOM GIRLS AND CHAMbermaid at Garden City Hotel, 46 and 48 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
soot wases to the right party. MISS, BROWN, 210
South State-st., up-stairs. WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL WORK AT Lincoln's Domestic Bakery, 187 South Clark st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer can secure a good piece by applying at 50 west Adams st.

WANTED-A MILLINER TO GO OUT OF CITY. but first-class wanted. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO WORK ON manifes and dresses; also apprentices. 13 Har-

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, at 1043 Adams-st; wages \$2.25; family o

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH NURSE-girl, 15 or 16 years old. 359 East Chicago-av. Laundresses.

WANTED-GIRLS TO IRON STORE SHIRTS: 1
pay 10c aplece. Loomis' Laundry, 193 West

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED -AS CLERK OR
Leeper by an experienced man. References
Address C 2, Tribune office. Address C 2. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED - BY A YOUNG MAN NOT afraid of work; has four years experience as booky keeper in a wholesale house here; can fill any position in a book pand shoe house; speak and correspond German and fundish; beat of references given; bond if required. Address C 8, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN Of good address as clerk on small salary, commission, or to tend booth in coming Exposition. References. Address C 3, Tribune office. Address C 3, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-EMPLOYMENT OF ANY kind in a store, wholesale house, or office, by a man capable and experienced in office work and fire-insurance business. Well acquainted with the city and could do outside work with a light delivery waron. First-class references. Address C 50, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 in grain commission or wholesale buse: 5 years office experience. References given. Address A 13, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20

Years to act as bill clerk, receiving, or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or general office work; a plain writer, good in turns, correspondence, decidood reference. Address C 4. Tribune office. Good reference. Address C 4. Tribune office.

Shashad 3 years' experience in retail dry goods and greecery business. Will make himself useful in noy position, and is not arrest of work of any kinds write excellent and rapid hand; waces moderate. References unexceptionable. Address C 18, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK OR Seneral office work by a young man (19) who speaks English and German fluently. References best. Address C 8. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
man and wife (kinglish) without incumbrance, iv a
hotel or public building, where trust, honesty, and
faithfutness is desired. Good references. Address A
6, Tribuncoffice. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20, in a wholesale store; can do any kind of work. Address B 98, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN PHOM
the East; understands market-gardening and farming; is also a good milker: would not object to the
country or further West. Address C II, Tribuse office, SITUATION WANTED—AS "RAVELING SALES man for a procery or tea firm by a young man of experience. References given. Address C I. Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STRONG girl to do general house or second work. Oall at 280 North Franklin-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a small family, or as second girl. Address 3:21 West Chicago'av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, one to cook, the other stoom! work. Good references. Call at 772 West Jackson-st. Tuesday. Tuesday.

CITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE, STRONG
German girl to do genoral housework. Several
years' reference. 145 Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO
do general housework or second-work in a sice private family. Call at 148 Sedgwiox-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GER-ence if required. Call at it Ray-st., up-stairs. CITUATION WANTED-BY GERMAN GIRL: CA O do all kinds of housework, cook, wash, and fros city reference. Apply at 738 Wabash-av., basement. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
girl of long experience, as acamstras, who has
sewed in some of the leading families of Boston. The
bestreferences can be furnished if necessary. Can be
seen at 179 Weston-st.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinarian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukse-av.

We have in stock the following planes and organs on which we will give very low prices and liberal terms for the next thirty days. They must be closed out to make room for our immense fall stock:

2 Decker Bros. Grands (magnificent).
4 Cabinet Grand Decker Bros. (very fine).
6 styles I and 2 Upright Decker Bros. (very fine).
2 Upright Decker Bros. in French walnut cases.
2 styles 3 Upright Decker Bros. (second-hand).
4 styles Grand Square Decker Bros. (second-hand).
5 styles I and 2 Square Decker Bros. (unequaled).
7 Square Mathusheks (genuine).
7 Square Mathusheks (genuine).
11 Square Mathusheks (genuine).
12 Upright Story & Camp Planes.
13 Upright Story & Camp Planes.
14 Obright Story & Camp Planes.
15 Obre Planes, including Arion. Pesse, Bradburg.
Miller, Selmbert, Wheelook, and others.
20 Story & Camp Organs.
7 other Organs.
7 other Organs.
9 second-hand and-shop-worn organs.
For further particulars inquire of STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

DIANOS

RGANS DIANOS FOR SALE-RGANS W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sta BOARDING AND LODGING.

7 NORTH CLARK-St. FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

24 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—
Strict-furnished rooms, with board; will secommodate two day-boarders. References. CLARENCE HOUSE, COUNTER STATE AND HAS-rison-siz., 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room per day. El. 50 to £2.00 per week, from \$5 to \$10t also, furnished rooms rented without board. PNGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.— U. Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$5 per week. Transients \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$5.50.

Transients \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 means, \$5.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK-W& HAVE TWO ELE
I gant south-front rooms for zent and wife; also
few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the
winter. Wabash-av., conner of Congress-St.

WINDSOR ROUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT Orposite Paimer House-Room and board, \$5 to 57
per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

DOARD-SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF TWENTT-become at and east of State, unfurnished alcove or arce front room with board in private family by single rentleman. State terms, which must be reasonable, address C 5. Tribune office. BEDBUGS AND COCKED ACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for cale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

DAVIES RELIEF AND CURE FOR HAY PEVER.

EVERYBODY THAT HAS DE EXPECTS TO PUBLICATION OF THAT HAS DE EXPECTS TO PUBLICATION OF THE COLOR Proprietor.

QUIET HOME POR LADIES DURING CUARTERS
ment; best of care; professionals in attendance.
245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrisos.
THE TURKISH, SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELECtric, and Russian Baths at the Palmer House, cotrance 26 Mogrocoris, have no equals.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWING ALCHINES.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 411 ELLIS (Oakland.)—Mrs. W. C. RICHARDS, Frita Next session begins sept. 11. Details on applicate WANTED—TWO FEMALE TRACHERS, EXPended in graded schools, for grammar and a mediate work; salary 83 0; school begins sept. Apply immodutately to R. F. STRATTON, Director Joseph, Mich. WANTED - AN EDUCATED FRENCHMA Parisian, to give lessons to a gentleman. Addr. difference of the registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS.

If, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week

If, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Adress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Comer Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III.

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benefit of our patrons who desire to send des of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we with the transient rate of postage: nt and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office

MARLER, Agent.
LONDOS, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Str
EMRY F. GILLIG. Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1810 F street. ANNOUNCEMENTS

unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at News ies or on Railroad-Trains will please rous, giving dates and particulars, in or correct such deficiencies of supply, the greater convenience of those wishing commity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE Office. parties can send their advertisements at any he is to 12 n. m. by telephone direct to this offi-ders for the delivery of THE THISUNE ALEVANET swood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-ro-

AMUSEMENTS

Hooley's Theatre eet, between Clark and LaSalle. treet, between Dearborn and State, John Dillon. "Our Next Presiden

foot of Washington street. Characteren the Chicago and Cleveland

SOCIETY MEETINGS DY WASHINGTON CHAPTER will not hold their rary and Musical Entertainment this (Tuesday) ing. P. W. MILLARD, W. P.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879.

The West-Side Boulevard Ordinance ently passed by the Common Council was at evening repealed, and the war between Vashington and Adams streets for the distion and benefit of being converted into park driveway will have to be fought over

CHARLES DE YOUNG was vesterday arthe San Francisco Police Court with an attempt to murder L S. and, waiving examination, ted to prison without bail. Mr. s. has improved since Sunday, and his ces for recovery are considered excellent.

ages brought by a nunicipality against a newspaper. The Paris Figure a few days spaper. The Paris Figure a new days published reports of the existence of olers at Ostend and Bruges, and the authorities of the former city have decided to mit against the newspaper for circuderous and injurious reports.

Two children have been burned to death rwich. Conn., by the explosion of the the torch-lamp of a peanut vender. A number of these flaming, smoky moss are to be found nightly on the street corners of Chicago, and it will be well authorities to act upon the hint contained in this Norwich horror and compe use of some safer and less offensive inating fluid by the street-hucksters at

ANDRARSY's successor has not yet been appointed, and the fact that the Count has gone to Gastein to take counsel with Bis-MARCE is an indication at least that the Premier's determination to resign is not irrevocably fixed. There is a bond of sympathy between these two statesmen which, taken together with the recent oft-repeated rumors propriety at least of the Austro-Hungarian remaining at the helm of than that an untried diplomatis assume control at the prese

The English and Russian military expenses in Central Asia are having a lamenta time of it. Their greatest enemy appears to be disease, which in the shape of cholera and fever is decimating their ranks more rapidly than would be the case were they in their unscelimated condition are at the mercy of the plagues which are constantly lurking in that quarter of the globe, but as their respective Governments have continually in operation schemes of conquest or all formation schemes of conquest or on, fever and the other deadly maladies will continue to do their work, and the dreadful mortality will only be known to the world by such general statements as are made in the Asiatic news of this

Chinese gamblers, and the discharge of the same persons by a Justice of the Peace, saggest some curious distinctions regarding the vice of gaming. The police under Mayor Hannson do not arrest American gamblers, whose dens are now thrown wide en, with red lights to signalize their loca-n. Hence we must conclude that the steago police regard gambling as a sin in steage but not in Americans. Is this the anything in the kind,

ons, guilty of the same offense, should go molested? Then Justice Walsh's treatment of the case seems to be equally perplexing. He would probably have deemed it his duty to hold American gamblers under the statute, if the police ever arrested such persons and brought them before him, but he wouldn't hold the Chinamen. Perhaps he perceived the injustice of punishing Chinamen for practices that American professional gamblers indulge in with impunity. Be-sides, the Chinese gamblers set up that they were engaged in a sort of eleemosynary spec-ulation,—gambling for the benefit of a sick friend. Then if lightning should ever happen to strike in the shape of a police raid upon the American gambling-houses in Chi-cago, the American gamblers need only represent that they manipulate the cards purely in the interest of charity in order to secure prompt discharge.

The railroads have, it is understoo oleted their programme for the further confiscation of the property of the producing people of the West. The rates for the trans rtation of grain and provisions from Chicago to New York have been increased from 10 and 15 cents per hundred, in the early summer, to their present figures, -30 cents for grain and 35 cents for provisions Ten days ago the rates were 25 and 30 cents. It is now understood that on the 15th of September another turn is to be given to the screw, and the rates will be advanced to 35 and 40 cents, and on Oct. 1 they will be increased to 40 and 45 cents, with the regulation that for late fall and winter rates the figures will be 45 cents for grain and 50 cents for provisions. Every cent of these adpresent rates, -will be so much taken from the price of grain in the hands of producers and is an uncalled-for and unjustifiable rob bery of the producers.

A strike has occurred among the labore in the freight-houses of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in this city, owing to the refusal of the Company pay any attention to a demand for an inprense of wages from \$1.05 to \$1.25 per day. The strikers claim, and with great force, that in view of the recent heavy advance in freight rates they ought not to be compelled to work at starvation wages, declaring that they cannot support themselves and families on \$1.05 per day. Heretofore the excuse of the railroad companies for keeping down wages to the present low figures has been that their earnings had been reduced to an almost runious point in consequence of low freight-rates. That excuse is no longer valid. Their charges for transporting freight to the seaboard have been enormously creased, and should a general strike occur through a refusal to share with their under paid laborers a small portion of the plunder extorted from the farmers of the West, the railroad companies could blame only their own grasping greed, and the strikers would have the sympathy of the entire country.

POLITICAL BEARING OF THE KALLOCH CASE.

Two classes of people are endeavoring to put a political significance upon the shooting of Kallock by Dr Young, viz. : The Socialists and the Democratic apologists for the Yazoo bulldozers. The former seek to characterize the affair as another evidence of the war capital is making upon the laboring classes in their "struggle for emancipa tion"; the latter desire to use the case as an offset to the killing of Drxon in Yazoo at the instigation of a mob. As a matter of fact, tween Dr Young and Kalloce, and the only possible significance it has in a political way rows out of the quarrel between two factions of the Communist party in San Francisco. Neither the capitalists as a class nor the Republicans as a party cut any figure

At a Communist meeting in New York on Sunday, one of the leaders named Consor denounced the shooting of KALLOCH as "a foul assassination," spoke of it as "the first life offered up to free white slaves," and predicted that "it would arouse the workingmen, who would look on him as a martyr. Resolutions subsequently adopted by the same meeting denounced the shooting as the work of a cowardly assassin, hired by capitalists and in the interest of capital. At a Communists' meeting held in Chicago the same day, resolutions were adopted in which Dr Young was characterized as a "prominent and representative man in the ranks of the capitalists." The purpose of these resolutions is to put upon the capitalist class the responsibility for the attack on KALLOCH, and thus further incite the hatred of the laboring class to whom the Communists' leaders appeal. The truth is that Kalloch was not a representative of the workingmen in any sense, nor was Dz Young a representative of the capitalists. Kalloch's career is widely known, but no account of it has mentioned the fact that he ever did a day's work in his life; if he was the candidate of the so-called Workingmen's party for Mayor of San Francisco, it was probably because the KEARNEY gang thought they could use him to advantage, and be-cause he was willing to be used in order to obtain political preferment. Dr Young was much more closely identified with the Kran-NEY party than KALLOCH ever was. Dr Young and KEARNEY had pulled together in the work of securing the adoption of the new Constitution, and only quarreled when it came to a division of the spoils. Dr. Young declared that Krarner had sold out to the monopolists, and Kranner made the same charge sgainst Dz Young. Neither went over to the Republicans, whom both denounce as the party of the capitalists, but each ran an independent party, made up in part of Communists and in part of Democrats. The Communists have never had an organ that expressed their sentiments so long and so vehemently as DE Young's Chronicle, and KEARNEY himself stated in his Saturday night speech that Dr Young had recently overtures to him for a compromise between the two factions of Socialists on the basis of KALLOCE's withdrawal from the campaig Hence it is preposterous to associate the shooting of KALLOCH at the hands of Du

Young with the supposititions struggle be-tween capital and labor. The attempt to offset the Dixon murder with the Kalzoon case will likewise prove futile. Dixon was killed because he was a futile. Dixon was killed because he was a candidate for office upon a ticket opposed to the regular Democratic ticket. He was warned that he would be killed if he persisted in running. A mob of 500 citizens called a running. A mob of 500 citizens called a running. The writer was evidently not exciting time. The writer was evidently not exciting time. draw. When he returned to the contest the Mississippi "discipline" required that he be killed, and Barrspars was the agent selected for the purpose. There was no

tilling was sustained in every practical way, ruling sentiment of the community. Dixon was put out of the way because he opposed th e Democratic party. In the San Francisco ase, there had been no effort among the ling class to drive KALLOCH from the field. hough his career had been as unsavory in one way as Dixon's is said to have been in another. Kalloch was opposing the Repub-lican party, but it was not that party which ed him killed nor a Rep iblican who tilled him. Dr Young belonged to a faction of the same party as Kallock, and the Democrats are divided up between the two factions. The shooting was the result of some unparalleled blackguardism between two Socialists, and the better classes protested against both factions and both men against the blackguardism and against the ooting. In Yazoo the murder of Dixon was but one incident in a well-settled system, and no man has dared to demand that his murderer be punished; in San Francisco the shooting of KALLOCH was an exceptional and unexpected event which, if approved at all, is sustained only upon the theory that a man whose mother has been so grossly insulted had the right to avenge the insult, but whose punishment will be demanded by all parties. There is no parallel between the ALLOCH and DIXON cases.

The DE YOUNG-KALLOCH affair has no con section with any of the general political sues before the country, whether made by the Northern Communists or the Southern buildozers. The Republican party, which lone antagonizes both these pests in Amerian life, was not concerned, either directly or remotely, with either KALLOCH or Dr Young, or with either of the two factions hey represented. Dr Young's party nade up of Democrats and Communists, and o likewise is Kalloch's (Kearney's) party. So far as politics enters into the affair, it was a case of "dog eat dog," and reputable citi-zens will simply demand that the law shall ake its course.

WHO IS THE "PUBLIC MAN" ! Man," which have appeared in the August and September numbers of the North Amer can Review, and which are to be continued n that publication, are, in addition to the nterest afforded by the papers themselves endered especially interesting because of he mystery which has been placed around the authorship. It has not been disclosed by he editors of the North American whether the "Public Man," portions of whose diary re thus published, is yet living, or whether e has passed away. All that is disclosed is that the papers have been placed in the hands of the editor, who, exercising a sound discreion, prints such parts thereof as have public nterest. These papers would have a higher value in public estimation if it were known that they were really what they profess to e, the production of a public man who has assed away, and whose entries were made at the date stated, and not the revised and mproved of more or less ex post facto recolections and impressions of some one yet living. As an explanation would to some extent destroy the mystery which envelops the authorship, the editors of the Review are not likely to make one.

We have received numerous suggestion to the probable identity of the "Public Man," the correspondents feeling certain that they have run him down for a certainty. A correspondent who has had large opportunities of forming an opinion writes us that he thinks it probable that the author of the who was the Superintendent of the Census in 1860. Our correspondent says that "Ken-NEDY has always had a penchant for intimacies and conversations with public men of all parties, an oracular way of talking, as if he knew a great deal more than he said, and was supposed to be 'all right' with Lincoln's Administration, as he had been with the Democrats, till our soldiers, in ransacking JEFF DAVIS' plantation in Mississippi, found letter from him to JEFF, saying how badly he 'and the girls' felt about JEFF's absence from Washington; that his pew in the Epis-copal church had been kept for him, and that they hoped soon to see him back." Our correspondent furnishes other reasons which nduce him to think KENNEDY may be the writer.

Another person suggested is Mr. HORATTO King, who was for a quarter of a century an Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington and who, on the disruption of Buchanan's Cabinet, was made Postmaster-General, Mr. King is a man of literary ability, is still living at Washington, a New-Englander by birth, a Democrat, but one who had no sympathy with the Rebels or their disunion schemes. A third suggestion strikes us with having reater force, and relates to a man of superior character, and holding a closer relation to the circumstances of which he writes This suggestion rests on the assumption that the diary is in fact what it purports to be,the daily notes of a public man as written at the time, during one of the most eventful periods of the country's history, and not changed since it was written. The time overed by so much of the diary as published is from Mr. Lancoun's election to the 2d of March,-two days before the inauguration Though it is not so stated, the inference that the writer was a Senator; that he was on intimate personal terms with Senator Douglas; that he was a Republican but a very moderate one, and having no sympathy with the Sumner wing of the party; that he was officially if not socially on good terms with all the leaders of all the factions of the Republican party; and that at the time his feelings inclined him to prefer some compromise or settlement other han the war which seemed inevitable.

It is suggested that the "Public Man" of that day who best meets this interpretation of so much of the diary as has been published is the late Senstor JACOB COLLAMER, of Ver mont. He was a Whig, and hardly ever eased to be one. He was a man of ability and was eminently conservative; he had served in both branches of Congress for nany years; was a member of the Cabinet en. TAYLOR; enjoyed the person respect of all the members, and was on close, intimate terms with Douglas. The latter at that time was at personal as well as political variance with the Secession Southern Democrats, and was no less discarded by the doughface Northern Democratic Senators like Baronr and Bronze, who were as Southern as was Jerr Davis. He not contemptuous way he wrote of the New York politicians excludes the idea that he was from that State. The brief story of his interviews with Mr. Lungory indicate a pe-

ous man, and a somewhat met ical one, and just such a man as would keep a diary of events of such startling importance as were then taking place in quick on. - a time when the country was making history rapidly, and of a character without precedent. It may be that further extracts from the diary when published may altogether change this view of the case, may reveal further circumstances placing the question in a new light; but, looking only at the disjointed paragraphs which have thus far been published, it seems to us that exsenator Collames, of Vermont, is a more probable suggestion than Kennedy or King, or any of the half-dozen others whose names

have been mentioned Without accepting or adopting any of these suggestions we give them for what they are worth. Public interest is just now attracted to this diary, and it may be possible in time, from internal evidence, to establish the au-thorship of this record of some most interesting items of public history of the men and events of the period leading up to and turing the War.

THE OPERATIC OUTLOOK. About this time the operatic prospec or official bulletins of the impres couched in glowing English and embellished with enthusiastic announcements, begin to come in, and enable us to get a glimpse beforehand of the attractions that the busy paterers to popular entertainment are providing for the season of 1879-'80. The ontlook s a very extraordinary one. It promises that we shall have more opera and better opera than for a long time. Under the spur of keen, brisk competition, the rival mana-gers are strengthening their troupes with the best available talent, and will place their prices at a popular standard, besides producng as many novelties as possible in addition to the old favorites, so that the public will be the gainer, though of necessity some of the managers must suffer.

Mr. STRAKOSCH'S prospectus puts us in The complete roster of his artists is as follows: Mme. TERRETTA SINGER, a dramatic soprano, rare bird, who is new to America but has achieved legitimate success in Rome Milan, Naples, and other cities,-an acquisition which will enable Mr. STRAKOSCH to mount many important and heavy works which have heretofore been barred out for want of a dramatic singer in the leading parts; Mile. BIANCA LABLANCHE (BLANCHE DAVENPORT), sister of FANNY DAVENPORT, the actress who will make her debut in country: Miss Marre Larra, who needs no introduction; Mile. ANNA DE BELOCCA, contralto from Covent Garden, who has already made a concert tour in this country Signors PETROVICH, BALDANZA, and LAZ-RARINI, tenors; Signor STORTI and Mr. GOTTSCHALK, baritones; Signor CASTEL-MARY, a basso whose good reputation his preceded him here; and Herr CABL FORMES, the veteran of years ago, who for some tim past has been teaching music in San Francisco, and now resppears on the scen of his early triumphs-with what of success remains to be seen. The conductors will be Mr. BEHRENS and Signor DE Novellis, and the chorus will include the principal members of the Covent Garden Chorus,"-an announcemen which may as well be taken at the customary discount. In addition to the stands operas, "Mefistofele," an opera by Borro, nd an Italian version of AUBER's " Crown Diamonds," are promised as novelties. The season will begin Oct. 6, at Philadelphia. As Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, Marie Roze, and and are now under engagement to MAPLESON it will be seen that the troupe is substantially a new one. He has lost four first-class artists, and whether he has supplied their

places with equally good material remains to be seen. As he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the American public, it is not likely that he would have made such important changes, especially in the face of energetic competition, unless he was sure of equal if not greater success than before. Mr. Mapleson has not yet sent his official announcement, but it is well known that he will bring substantially the same troups as he had last season, reinforced by Miss Carr and Sig. Pantaleoni, who will greatly strengthen it. Although the troupe was well equipped with baritones last season, it was notably weak in altos, and in this regard Miss Carr will prove a tower of strength, and ably second Miss GERSTER in her fine representations, besides giving Mr. MAPLE son an opportunity to present operas he could not mount or only indifferently perform last

The above are the only Italian troupes we shall be likely to have, as there seems to be a very serious hitch in the organization of the third troupe, which Signora ROSAVELLA (BLANCHE TUCKER, formerly of Chicago) was to have brought over here under the management of M. Coulon. It now looks as if she may come for a concert tour, but we can hardly expect to hear her in opera. Beside these, there will be two English troupes in the field. One of these will be headed by that energetic and indefatigable little artist Miss EMMA ABBOTT, who will associate with herself the following artists MARIE STONE, who is well here by her representations in "Pinafore" and "Fatinitza"; ZELDA SEGUIN, who is always welcome; PAULINE MAUREL, a new contralto ; Tom KARL and Mr. CASTLE, who have summered and wintered with us; WAL-TER TEMPLE, a young tenor, who is new here; A. E. STODDARD, a very excellent baritone; W. H. MacDonald, a basso, wh made his debut here last winter in "Fatinitza," and ELLIS RYSE and EDWARD SEGUR CABYL FLORIO will be the conductor in place of Signor OPERTI, and the repertory will include, in addition to the works produced last season, Gounop's "Remeo and Juliet, which was given here several years ago wit indifferent success. The second English opera troupe, which will commence its season at McVicker's Theatre in November, will be under the direction of Mr. MARETZEE, who no longer staches any faith to the Italian opera which he controlled so man years in this country. His company will in clude Anna Montague, formerly with th with the HESS troupe; JULIA POIK, who was here in "Fatinitza"; RACHEL SAMUELS; Miss HEU-MAN, a very clever singer; Florence Rice-Knox, an artist who has only been heard here in concerts; Verona Jarbeau, the pretty Hebe of the Dury Pinafore troupe; Christian Privace, Alonzo Harch, Herr Blum, formerly of the Pappenherm combination; C. H. TURKER, well known here; J. G. PRAKE, and others. The repertory will be confined to light English operas and adaptations from the French and Italian school of a popular character, besides Mr. MARKERER manuscript opera founded

Mr. MARKTER's manuscript opera for upon the legend of Sleepy Hollow. These are the four principal troupes w

will furnish us with our standard opera; but in addition to these there will be a swarm of ers are stubborn competitors of nor combinations, among them the Rick roupe, Gnau's opera-bouffe troupe, with Capour and Paoro Marie at its head. It will be seen from this sketch we shall not may make low-priced breadstuffs in Enlack for opera, and much of it will be of a high order. It is highly probable also that the season will be a very busy and brilliant stuffs will only aggravate the agricultural

THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE.

shed a letter from Lancashire, which one the rounds of the newspapers in this untry under the following title: "How the Lancashire Lassies Work at the Forge for Small Pay"; or, "Women ss Blacksmiths." The correspondent of the London paper says: "Through a small window I bserved a female head bobbing up and down." Then he heard the sound of a hammer, and soon stood face to face with "a young wife engaged in bellows-blowing, heating pieces of iron in a 'gleed' forge, and producing rivets from an anvil at the rate of three thousand a day." The correspondent learned that "ALICE," the "sedate young woman, well spoken, with very fair hair and low, sweet voice," did her washing on Monday, her "eleaning up" on aturday, and worked at rivets the other four days of the week, making 12,000 rivets, and earning, net, 3s. 6d., or 21 cents per day. Reflecting, perhaps, that the woman named Alicz, "with very fair hair and a low, sweet voice," was doubtless a desc ant of some of WILLIAM the Conqueror's "baptized pirates," who made it uncom-fortable for the Britons at an early day, the correspondent looked further into the subject of modern English blacksmithing. Shortly he came upon the smithy of EDWARD and PHYLLIS WOMANS, "who lived and worked at making nails close by." He was so charmed with PHYLLIS that he fell at once into a poetic vein, describing her as andsome woman, with beautiful white might have painted, it was so plentiful and osy." PHYLLIS works four days in a week, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night,-thirteen hours,-and the way she hrows off "clout" nails is "marvelous to behold." She makes fifty-four pounds a week, and receives 3s. 1d. for the job, -74 ents, or a trifle less than 1} cents per hour. EDWARD, her brother, "works as hard as he can drive from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, and earns 10s. 10d., less rent, the amount of which is not stated, say \$2.60, or a trifle less than 2} cents per hour. The correspondent learned that EDWARD was 43 years old, but said that he looked much nearer 70. He saw two other young women hammering away at rivets in company with PHYLLIS," and the scene "impress him" as he was never "impressed" before He concludes: "That such a woman as PHYLLIS should be slaving in soot, -blowing ellows now with her left, and then wielding hammer with her right hand,-forging clout nails for twelve hours a day, in order to earn less than 40 pence in a week, is a henomenon that I would never have believed as being possible in England if I had not seen it.

Mr. Secretary-of-State Evants has

ained through his Consuls that the Frenci

vorking people receive "far less wage

than those of Great Britain," and that they

working people" of Great Britain are bet-ter paid than those of any other country in

are "happier." Indeed, he finds that

working people are drunkards, that the vile | well a habit of excessive drinking is the result of the British system which has impoverished and debased them. The great mass of the English people possess not one foot of Brit ish soil. They are tenants at will of a land ed aristocracy. A few thousands of En glishmen own the entire landed interest in he Island of Great Britain. There are ten million land-owners in France and thirty thousand in England! This fact more tha any other accounts for the happiness of the French people as contrasted with the misery of the English people. The Frenchman may be very poor, but he owns a stake in the soil, and this circumstance preserves him from wastefulness, recklessness, and brutality. The theory that the English working people might be happy if they would, is fallacious. They differ widely in constitution and habite from Frenchmen. The Frenchman has the tact to make life endurable, if not comfortable, under circumstances which would re duce an Englishman to the verge of starva tion. And there is this peculiarity about the Englishman; that he never thinks of change ing the time-honored British aristocratic system of landed estates. The Englishman who lives in a hut scarcely fit for pigs, and ekes out a miserable subsistence only through the aid of every member of his family, from the child in the factory to the full-grown girl in the smithy, is proud of the castle, the horses, and the hounds of the lord of the nanor. He may be a drunken lout with a family growing up about him in ignorance and vice, with no more rational hope of a future of honor than the South Sea Islander. but he is still an Englishman, proud of the British Empire, in which he feels, in a stupid but obstinate way, that he forms a part, His children may not know their A B C, but my Lord's children are being educated at Eton! And he will defend the British Constitution which perpetuates these differences of station,—defend it as valiantly as my Lord defends it on the stump When the British workman finds that he can no longer live even miserably in England, he goes to Australia or comes to America. And when he comes here he brings all his British when he comes here he brings all his British pride with him. He boasts of the liberty of the British subject, of the liberality of the British Constitution, and of the grandeur of the British Empire. Once an Englishman always an Englishman, is a saying no less trite than true. It is this devotion to English traditions, this admiration of everything English, good, bad, and indifferent, which has so long delayed the one great reform becoming more and more essential to the continuance or revival of English prosper ity. It is quite safe to say that there can never be a complete revival of agricultural prosperity in England under the existing landed system. The English farmer must starve or-own the land he cultivates, alternative will soon be presented to the English Government, either to strike from the statute-books the law of geniture or abolish farming! The will be staved off a few years by the hinning out of the population. The re-ival of prosperity in the United States will ttract to these shores hundreds of thou-

in many branches. To meet this contion the English manufacturer requ lower instead of a higher wags.
Abundant harvests on this side of the difficulty. Everything points to a crisis in the agricultural interest of England, and that crisis cannot come without producing a revolution in the law of primogeniture.

engaged in working up a sensation. Certain of the New York banks subscribed for \$160,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, and the Secretary of the Treasury called in an equal number of 5 per cents. The time has expired for the payment of the 4 per cents, and the banks have not been able to find or deliver \$45,000,000 of the called-in bonds. The 5 per cents have ceased to bear interest, and the Secretary holds on to the 4 per cents. As the proceeds of the 4 per cents are exclusively devoted to paying off the 5 per cents, the delivery of the 5 per cents in exchange for the 4 per cents is most direct mode of completing the change. The 4 per cents are now wo 101 to 102. The subscribing banks have it is said, \$28,000,000 of 5 per cen in some way secured, which in due time they will deliver at the Treasury. The remainder of the 5 per cents are held by National banks, who want to exchange them for 4 per cents, but do not want to pay more than par for them. The Secretary of the Treasury had the power to compa the banks to pay the \$45,000,000 in cash into the Treasury and take the 4 per cent bonds; but as that would withdraw that much money from circulation and lock it up in the Treasury, where it would have to stay idle until the missing 5 per cents were sent in, the Secretary of the Treasury decided that it would be unfortunate for the country to lock up that much money at this time; and, as the outstanding 5 per cents bore no interest and the 4 per cents were still held by the Treasury, he would not interfere in the struggle between the two fac-tions of the banks, but would permit the delivery of the 5 per cents at an time before the 1st of October, and whe they were presented he would deliver the 4 per cents in exchange. After that date the 4 per cents will be sold, or will have to be paid Treasury did not require the banks to pay the money into the Treasury, there to re idle, the Cincinnati Enquirer and other adfact is, certain banks want and must have in a very short time many millions of 4 pe cent bonds to deposit as security for their circulation. Those bonds are at a premium, and these banks do not want to pay this pre mium; they want to produce such a stri gency and demand for money as will fore the sale of 4 per cents at par or less The Secretary refused to lend power of the Treasury Department any such purpose. It is because he refused to lock up \$45,000,000 of currency. because he refused to discredit the 4 per cent bonds, and generally get up a sma panie and depreciate the value of all products and other property,—things greatly desired to help the Democracy in Ohio, is denounced vigorously by all the politi-cians, who insist that the country is in a miserable condition, and want a small pani Europe, and that they might be happy and or scarcity of money to prove it. The at prosperous if it were not for their "drinkprosperous if it were not for their "drink-ing habits." We suspect if the English gent man, or any man whose personal as possible prosperity of the country and its andistarbed continuance.

The following extract from a private letter written by a former resident of Chicago, now engaged in business in Constantinople, is of

engaged in business in Constantinople, is of public interest:

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—Dram Mr.

. I could not expect to find a more pleasant place to spend some years than here. To the agriculturist I dare say the climate is distressing, as we have had no rain, nor in fact even any dew, since the 17th of May.

Thines seem to be coming to a focus. There are all sorts of rumors going about, minried with fact, such as for instance that the British Government have had invested in the last charters for the supply of coal to the fact a stipulation that the boats are to follow the fact, not merely as hitherto, to any portion of the Mediterranean, but also to "the Dardanelles, Marmora, and Bosphorus." This is really most important news, which shows that we are drawing near the day when this unfortunate town may be delivered from its bonded thralldom. Might it please the goods to do so! We cannot expect that it should go off without some loss to life and property; but I think we are all willing to take our chances, rather than continue in the present state. You may think that the time for final dissolution is not so near at hand as I seem to indicate. Yet I can assure you that the egrezious blunders for which the Ottoman Government have always been known are getting more and more formidable, and as the Treasury is totally "sans le son," and as there is no reason why anybody should lend them anything more, there is a ray of hope that the coming winter, with its inevitable starvation and misery, may rouse this spathetic people to the revolt—be it against the Sultan or against the Christians—which we are all sixhing for. In either case, it would mean the end of the Turks; and when that day comes we will all rejoice.

The bad harvests in England and France gave as hope of increased trade from the Black Sea, but it seems your colossal country is to take all the advantage. Within the last week or two some dreadful Yankees have taken away two large steamers which I was trying to charter in London.

By the way, I see that one

Sir Charles Turren has ordered 45,000 tons of steel rails at 67 shillings and 6 pence per ton, de-livered at Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Rail-way.—Cable dispatch.

Calling the shilling 24% cents, this makes the ered at Montreal. The American price is near ly double that sum. The tariff on steel rails u \$26 per ton, being more than the price of English steel rails when laid down in an American port. This explains why it is becoming cheaper to import rails from England and pay more than 100 per cent duty than to purchase at home. English prices of steel have been declin-ing, while American prices have been advancing, until at last our enormous tariff ceases to pro-hibit their importation. Meanwhile Canadian railroad-builders are able to supply themselves from the "Mother Country" with steel rails for their roads at half the American prices, and

duties, is beginning to pour into this country.

Another rise in the price of American steel will let it in like a flood. WALTER PAINE, 3d, the last Fall River de WALTER PAINE, 3d, the last Fall River defaulter, had an income of \$2,500 a year, and during twenty years bandled \$50,000,000 for the mill of which he was Treasurer. He complained that be could not live within his income, and seemed to think that the great confidence reposed in him justified a breach of trust. Paine's father-in-law, JEFFERSON BORDER, was a wealthy man, and would have helped him if he asked for assistance. But a false pride induced him first to live in a style which he had not the

English steel, after paying the tre

The Washington Post, official organ of Democracy at the Capital, out-Yazoos Yas It save the citizens of Yazoo united against an ins an with a torch in his hand or a will The evidence of insanity which Dixon gave his running as an independent candidate in South. Are we to understand that decent D ocrate at the North generally consider this an

It is stated that there was a slight form the registered tonnage of American vessing the last fiscal year. The estimated i in the tonnage of steam vessels was 814 per cent, and in that of sailing vess cent, and in that of sainty vessels a less proportion. These results are gratifying, but do not justify any great boasting. If ship-building were unrestricted, the increase in tonnage required by the extension of the export trade with Europe would be at least 25 per cent.

Ex-Attorney-General Spero, of Louisville was urged to accept the United States District Judgeship left vacant by the death of Judge Bal LARD, but refused. It is known that Mr. Spran might have had a place in the United States Supreme Court under Lincoln if he had wanted ed it. Since leaving Johnson's Cabinet Mr. and is very well off in worldly goods.

TALMAGE will need all the cash he can scrape together by his moral shows in Great Britain to put his Tabernacie on its legs again. By all ac-counts, the Brooklyn brethren are out of their depth financially. And their pastor is not at home to solicit bogus subscriptions for them!

onstitution of Tennessee does not exempt re-roperty from taxation. Personal property t of the soil in the hands of the pro-immediate vendee" are exempt. The New York Times observes that "The post-

tion of the Administration with reference to the South is now that of the party." The Southern people have themselves to thank for the fact that there is no conciliation wing in the Repub-ERNEST RENAN is to lecture in West

Abbey; and some of the conservative church-nen of England want to know whether the corgeous building is a Christian church or a The "Depression" Committee was sole nformed in San Francisco by LORING PICKER-

ing, the Hon. T. B. SHANNON, and others, the Chinese were the sole cause of the The London Times threw out a valuable him to President HAYES when it expressed a boothat he would name a bi-metallist to succee Mr. Whish at the Court of St. James.

Capt. Dixon, the victim of Yazoo cruelty was once a bulldozer, and was perfectly while he remained in that business. He

The London Times gives NEWMAN HALL certificate of good character that will at this time be particularly gratifying to him and his

The New York Sun expresses a doubt as to nether the Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has & neart. We propose an immediate autopsy.

The Paris Journal des Debats says that America saved France from famine last year, and will probably do the same again. Jarranson Davis, "Mississippi's great and cerless favorite," approves of the Yazoo Plan.

In Yazoo County it is a crime to turn from error of one's ways.

Dead bulldozers tell no tales, is the motto in

PERSONALS.

Arthur Sketchley has gone to Australia. The condition of Sir Rowland Hill is some hat improved. Betting men are taking Tilden against the

Rye Beach is believed to have been named fter Henry Watterson.

Mr. Tilden had better clear the track. The

next ticket will be Jeff Davis and Bark Sitting-Bull says be is hungry. The lunch-John Sherman's fences are so thoroughly

repaired that no other booms can get into the Bob Ingersoll has emphasized his disbelief n future punishment by going over to the De-

The ex-Khedive, before his departure from Egypt, secured the neat little sum of £4,000,000

Henry Watterson's recent letters from Block Island convey the suggestion that he is not

The fact that Mr. Dixon was shot in the back shows clearly enough that Maj. Ba killed him in self-defense. One of the widows of the late Brigham Young is still unmarried. We trust she is waiting to catch Mr. Everts.

An exchange informs us that Brigham Young left thirty-six widows. And we supp he poor man was very glad to. The Indian Standing Bear should at least throw a blanket over himself if he doesn't want Anthony Comstock to get after him.

Gov. Robinson is painfully troubled with weak eyes, but yet he sees what nobody else is able to, -a prospect for re-election

An exchange says: "Tilden's barrel is labeled 'Old Crow';" and, now we think of it, crow is the principal diet of his party. Edward King has been decorated by the French Government for the interest he main the recent Literary Congress at London.

The grammar and rhetoric of John Logan's oratory are somewhat defective, and it possible that Agnes Jenks writes his speeches. John Kelly declares that he shall continue to fight Mr. Tilden. Somebody must kindly in-form Mr. Kelly that he has already been licked. Mr. Hendricks is positive that he will not take the second place on the ticket, but Mr. Til-den is just as positive that he will not take the

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred upon Lord Chelmsford, late Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in

George W. Jones, formerly United States Senator from Iowa, has been forced by poverty seek a nomination for Sheriff of Dubque Count Re is 80 years old.

The Rev. Mr. Murray is said to be in San Prancisco with two lady companions. But there is no cause for scandal. They are probably merely canvassing for his buckboard.

In a cornfield at Brown's Cross-Roads, S. C., stands an old, dilapidated building, which asset to be a court-house. In it Andrew Jackson delivered the first speech of his life.

SPORTING EV

The Chicagos Beaten with Mr. Miller Cleveland C

Providence Still Kr

Easy Victories Ag Wretched Tr Barus' Owner Refuses an 000-The Mollie

Bramble Ra

Suspensions and Re by the National

Associati BASE-BAL Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, terday's game between the Cl lands, can be safely set down and well-defined failure in the

ed. It would, perhaps, cecupied. It would be that Mr. Miller, of Cinc favor of Cleveland, but it he was remarkably unfortunat yesterday. By way of prefi-stated that the Whites lost th being whitewashed in the first the third Chicago retired wit two of the Clevelands were pool of. Phillips then hi which the latter fu threw to first in ample the striker. Mr. Miller, of castonishment of everybody but Phillips safe. Eden then ma over the right-field fence, Phill fortunately, bounded over Pet must therefore be credited a rymple threw the ball wildly t lying, and Carey going to thire him in by a base hit to right. line fly was beautifully taken

the inning.
From this time until the nin side scored, the pitching of Hankinson being very effective looked as though the Whites make one or more taltie.
Cincinnati, promptly nipped in the bud. Peters led off wright.
Williamson in the bud. Peters led off wiright. Williamson was given ters going to second, and vanced a base by a pass men on second and third, and seemed certain. But Miller. Shaffer's foul fly was taken had seven balls called, and Miller called two strikes and one of the balls pitched being struck the third time for him Then Flint, seeing that it was at everything in order to avois on strikes, banged away at wout.

out.

In the ninth inning the boys age, and looked like winners, to the rescue of Cleveland.

Strief. Flint took first on two-baser to centre brought inson was out by Warner to P to third. Remsen waited fo was called out on strikes. To the game was won. hen went away.

THE SCORE. Chicago.
Dalrymple, l. f
Peters, s. s

To-day's game will be ampionable played her oubtless draw a large cr It is highly probable that the Chicago Ball Club will he balance of the season Brown eatcher of the Providence in borry esterday received a diagman, stating that he had team, and would be prepared the born and after Sept. 1. for terms, and it is likely the secured, as he is one of the League, and would make a matcher in case Flint should

PROVIDENCE PROVIDENCE, R. 1. At Pluvius held back file rain fifth inning in the Providence lost the toss tally on a three-berger, by ally on a three-barger tacrifice fly to Taylor at uplicated it in the first bases on wild throwight. Ward and O'l on a single hi balls, and the wi balls, and Hines single drives, a po ball by Nelso Gardiner's muffe we ball by on Gardiner's muffed on Gardiner's muffed of base on a wild throw McGeary's sacrifice his too tallied the ninth set tallied the ninth set, and ward's baser.

THE T Assus no beelet Dispatch (

here was a slight increase in there was a slight increase in nage of American vessels dur-ear. The estimated increase f steam vessels was 6½ per of sailing vesse's a less pro-sults are gratifying, but do at boasting. If ship-building the increase in tonnage re-asion of the export trade with it least 25 per cent.

neral Spago, of Louisville, neral Speed, of Louisville, at the United States District ant by the death of Judge BAL-It is known that Mr. Speed less in the United Speed place in the United States der Lincoln if he had wantng Jounson's Cabinet Mr.
rge and lucrative law practice,
I in worldly goods.

sed all the cash be can scrape oral shows in Great Britain to son its legs again. By all ac-yn brethren are out of their And their pastor is not at

nnessee does not exempt real kation. Personal property to 000 and "the direct products ands of the producers and his " are exempt.

ines observes that "The posi-istration with reference to the of the party." The Southern selves to thank for the fact heliation wing in the Repubis to lecture in Westminster

of the conservative church-want to know whether the is a Christian church or a on" Committee was solemnly rancisco by Loring Picker.
3. Shannon, and others, that

the sole cours of the hard as threw out a valuable him as when it expressed a hope me a bi-metallist to succeed. Court of St. James.

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RSONALS.

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upon Lord Chelmsford, late f of her Majesty's forces in s, formerly United States has been forced by poverty to be Sheriff of Dutaque County.

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Brown's Cross-Roads, S.

slate-writing medium, is, taburg Telegraph, a woman is the mustache worn was entitheving. The fact that Siade sed and both times selected his e fair sex rather explodes this

l and Mr. Clare Sewell Parliament, who are coming to on with the Commission ap-ito the agricultural depression to on the Inman Liue steames which sails from Liverpool as w York.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Chicagos Beaten in a Came with Mr. Miller and the Cleveland Club.

Providence Still Knocking Out Easy Victories Against the Wretched Troys.

Rarus' Owner Refuses an Offer of \$30 .-000-The Mollie McCarthy-Bramble Race.

suspensions and Reinstatements by the National Trotting Association.

> BASE-BALL. MILLER'S GAME.

Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, who umpired yesterday's game between the Chicagos and Cleve-lands, can be safely set down as a conspicuous and well-defined failure in the position which he ecupied. It would, perhaps, be unfair to say favor of Cleveland, but it may be asserted e was remarkably unfortunate in his decisions esterday. By way of preface, it should be ated that the Whites lost the toss, both sides sing whitewashed in the first two innings. In Chicago retired without a tally, and two of the Clevelands were also quickly dis-Quest which the latter fumbled a little, but threw to first in ample time to retire the striker. Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, to the stonishment of everybody but bimself, declared Phillips safe. Eden then made a two-base hit over the right-field fence, Phillips going to third. He scored on Carev's soft grounder, which unfortunately, bounded over Peters' shoulder, and must therefore be credited as a base hit. Dalrymple threw the ball wildly to Gore, Eden tallying, and Carey going to third. Warner brought him in by a base hit to right. Glasscock's hot, line fly was beautifully taken by Gore, ending the loning.

the inning.

From this time until the ninth inning neither side scored, the pitching of McCormick and Hankinson being very effective. In the sixth it looked as though the Whites would certainly the world but Mr. Miller of the sixth of the lankinson being very better would certainly make one or more talites, but Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, promptly nipped any such designs in the bud. Peters led off with a single-baser to right. Williamson was given first on balls, Peters going to second, and both were advanced a base by a passed ball. With men on second and third, and nobody out, a run seemed certain. But Miller never weakened. Shaffer's foul fly was taken by Kennedy. Gore had seven balls called, and no strikes. Then Miller called two strikes and a fair ball, only one of the balls pitched being a fair one. Gore struck the third time for himself and missed. Then Flint, seeing that it was necessary to hit at everything in order to avoid being called out on strikes, banged away at wild balls and was out.

out.

In the ninth inning the boys plucked up courage, and looked like winners, but Miller came to the rescue of Cleveland. Gore was fived by Strief. Flint took first on balls, and Quest's two-baser to centre brought him bome. Hankinson was out by Warner to Phillips, Flint going to third. Remsen waited for a good ball and was called out on strikes. The Clevelands, after the game was won, got two runs, one earned, the other being due to a wild throw to third by Remsen. Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, then went away.

THE SCORE							
	IA	R	B	13	P	A	E
Chicago.	-	1-	-	1	-	-1-	-
Dalrymple, l. f		0	1	1 3		2 0	
Peters, s. s	E.	0	0	1		2 0	0
Shaffer, r.f		0	1	1		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	0
Gore, 1 b		ő	1	i		0	1
Flint, C		1	0	6	2		1 0
Quest. 2 b	4	10	ĭ	020	i	0	0
Hankinson, p	4	ŏ	ō	õ	ô	8	ō
Remsen, c.f	4	0	0	0	O	0	ĭ
Total	36	1	4	7	27	17	4
Cleveland. Phillips, 1 b		3	3	3	12	0	
Eden, T. f	5	1	3	2	0		1
Carey, 8. 8	4	1	1		ŏ	3	2
Warner, 3 b	4	ô	î	1		0 3 2 6 1 0	ō
Glasscock, 2 b	4	ŏ	ō	ô	382	6	ĭ
Kennedy, c	4	0	1	10	8	ĭ	0
Gilligan, l. f	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Strief, c. f	4	1	0	10	1	0	0
McCormick, p	4	1	1	0	0	3	0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

day to accept or reject the bid. He decided not to take the money, and so notified Mr. Sim-mons. Rarus trots here Thursday against Hope-ful, and it is expected that he will beat 2:14.

mons. Rarus trots here Thursday against Hopeful, and it is expected that he will beat 2:14.

THE GREAT RACE NEXT PRIDAY.

Shorted Dismotes to The Tribuse.

NEW YORK. AUZ. 25.—Great interest is being taken here in the race to be run at Coney Island next Friday between Mollie McCarthy, Bramble, and Fortum for a purse of \$3,500, and an inside stake of \$1,500, half forfeit. The distance is to be two miles and a quarter, and the weights as follows: Mollie McCarthy, 6 yrs, 111 lbs; Bramble, 4 yrs, 108 lbs; Fortuna, 4 yrs, 105 lbs. These weights are according to the scale of the Pacific Blood-Horse Association, and are somewhat less than is enstomary in the East. The running of Mollie McCarthy and Bramble is well known, and a great race is expected between this pair. Fortuna is an own sister to the great 3-year old Faisetto that beat Spendthrift last week in the Kenner Stakes, and has since been sold to Pierre Lorillard for \$18,000, the highest price ever paid for an American racer. Fortuna's best race was in the Louisville Cup last spring, which she won in 4:01½, the distance only two and one-fourth miles. Mollie McCarthy won the Garden City Cup at Chicago last June, same distance, in 4:02. Bramble has a host of victories to his credit, including the Baltimore, Westchester, Monmouth Park, and Saratoga Cups.

SUSPENSIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS BY THE

SUSPENSIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS BY THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
Harronn, Conn., Aug. 23.—Circulars recently issued from the office in this city of Secretary Vail, of the National Trotting Association, announce the following suspensions and reinstatements affecting Western parks and borses:

SUSPENSIONS.

[For non-payment of entrance-money.]
By order of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club: S. J. Welden, Bangor, Me., and the b. g. Retrieyer: William Swales, Detroit, and the b. m. May Morning; Isaac Knight, Pontiac, Mich., and the b. s. Tom B. Patchen.
By order of Lilly Lake Driving Park Association, Stillwater, Minn.: George B. Lyons, Bloomington, Ill., and the b. m. Emma Cook.
By order of the Cievelsud (O.) Club: Frank Van Ness, Chicago, and Charles Nichols, Pentwater, Mich., and the ch. a. Oceans Chief; Robens & Ellis: Chicago, and the b. g. Russ Ellis: John Bevan, Indianapolis, and the blk, g. George.
By order of the Aurora (Ill.) Park Association: C. W. Sizourney, Chicago, and the b. m. Tramp; Ed McRivor, Eligin, and the b. m. Modoc. alias Charley Ross; John L. Grove, Ottawa, Ill., and the b. g. Stranger; B. S. Wright, Adrian, Mich., and Isaac Knight, Pontiac, Mich., and the b. s. Tom B. Patchen; G. C. Hooker and C. A. Duncan, Sycamore, Ill., and the b. g. Tommy Kellogg; L. F. Jones, Shreve, O., and the b. g. Lakey F.; Phiness Smith, St. Louis, and the ch. m. Granby Maid; John A. Penman, Chicago, and the g. m. Laurie G. and the b. g. D. Monroe; H. M. McLachin and J. E. Wallace, Paols, Kas., and the b. g. Sleepy Bill and the b. g. Kansas Bilt; C. T. Kimball, Xenis, O., and the ch. g. Sorrel Billy (pacer); C. Sullivan, Riverside, Ill., and the ch. m. Nora S.; J. Winters and L. Gienn, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., the r. g. Loufer.

coming to I made a motion to them to go after the rest of the party, and the drunken man that I first met at the creek was in the bouse and he wouldn't listen to me, and wanted to fight, and would surely have burt me if it wasn't for the woman and boy, who put him out doors. Finally Mosier and Hearetty came into the room and asked me where Le Suer was. I told them he was all torn up by lightning. The stroke hit me on the right shoulder and ran down my breast, making a perfect circle across the pit of my stomach, and darted down my left leg and my left knee, from there to my left foot, hurting that some."

AMUSEMENTS.

"Les Bourgeois de Pont Arcy" is the title of a play by Sardon, an adaptation of which, of a play by Sardon, an adaptation of which, presented here last winter, was reproduced last night at Hayerly's. This is the work which so brilliantly opened the past regular season of the Union Square Theatre in New York, under the title of "Mother and Son." Mr.A. R. Cazauran is the adapter. While here and there throughout the work we trace resemblances to the methods Mr. Cazauran exhibited in the last acts of "The Banker's Daughter," the general style is different. The English of the play, so strongly commanded by the New York press at the time of its production, is of a more virile and forceful kind. The comedy is more biting in its sarcasm, the passions displayed by the leading characters are more passionately written. In the conduct of the intricate plot the adapter differed less from his original than he did in the transformation of Mr. Howard's "Lillian" the transformation of Mr. Howard's "Lillian" into "The Banker's Daughter"; indeed, in "Mother and Son" there is but one radical change made. That change consists in the alteration of the relations between Marcel and the deceased Baron de St. Andre. In the French play the Baron is represented to have led Marcel into vice by promises of a marriage he never fulfilled; in "Mother and Son" the *Baron* is represented as having kept his promises, and thus to have been guilty of marrying two women. This crime being the greater of the two, in the eyes of earthly law at all serges. greater of the two, in the eyes of earthly law at all events, the motive for Fabrice's action becomes stronger, and affords a justification of his acts more comprehensible to an English-speaking audience, while it secures and justifies the sympathies of such an audience for Marcel as a woman greatly sinned against yet herself free from all intentional wrong-doing.

The first two acts serve merely to familiarize the audience with the personerse and the chief to consider the constraint of the constraints of th

PARISE

"A Prince" and "P Discharge And the Company of the Company The content of the co

affair was condemned to six months' imprisonment.

Fashions, which had recently retroceded to the times of Louis XIV., have now made a bound back to the time of the Crusaders. Coats-of-mail made of silk netting are becoming on a pale-pink muslin dreas. The silk is beaded with pearls, and small ribbon ties are passed through a silver clasp in front. Some of these coats are in Pompadour stripes, and, though eccentric-looking, are yet in good taste. Pelerines and fichus are also of network, and harmonize well with light-colored dresses. "Virgin" costumes are again trying to find favor, but, though very becoming for young giris, are really not so for those of maturer years. "Tulie d'esprit" has almost replaced Breton lace, and is in use for all kinds of trimmings. The Spanish mastilla, which has been introduced at Dieppe, and made of tuile, is having a great success, especially where its graceful folds can mingle with blook and vice versa. Pompadour tuile is of many colors, but is not considered distingue.

CURE BY ABSORPTION! "SAPANULE,

The Great External Remedy! For Wounds, Bruines, Sprains, Sores, Chilbinius, jons, Corns, Rheumatiam, Neuralgia, Headache, Back, Bites of Insects, relieves and curse. Possor all axin diseases. Used in baths is a sure preve-SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

SAMUE GERRY & CO., Props. Office, 237 Broadw
Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, Wholesale Agents, New Yo



BROWN'S PRICE TROFFE

LOCAL CRIME

Further Details Regarding the Last Shooting Case.

The Man Vogt Lying at the Point of Death.

The Selargraph Swindle .- A Charge of Incest-Robberies and Burglaries.

O'LEARY-VOGT.

THE LATEST SHOOTING CASE.

e case of William O'Leary, who shot
y Vogt, as stated in Monday's TRIBUNE,
up at the Armory, before Justice Wallace,
rday morning, the charge against him beseault with intent to kill.

t. Miller, on behalf of the prosecu ted for a continuance, and, in support of the toton, presented a certificate from Dr. Dalt, ting forth that the wounded man was in a presence condition, and that his recovery was

tioned, O'Leary said he wanted

On being questioned, O'Leary said he wanted to get out on bail.

The Justice suggested that the hearing be deferred until the afternoon.

Sorgt. Miller said he had important business on hand, and couldn't be present.

Whereupon the Justice decided to hear the

The first one called was CONRAD YOUT.

ho testified as follows:

I had been in Scholer's saloon, corner of
wenty-eighth and Garibaldi streets, playing
ards for beer. I started out to go to supper. my brother Henry went into the yard as 1 red the street. When I got about two saw some boys quarreling and throwing bricks. went over, and one of them said, "Here is had it at me. And then he ran toward beldi street and beckoned to some fellows were playing ball, and they came running I pulled my revolver out and shot into ground to frighten them. They me over to the Ft. Wayne and across it, to Hanover street. My caught me by the back of the neck and bent me over, and took the revolver away from me. As acon as he did that, a fellow named Wall says, "I can white you"; and he ran me up to the fence and acratched my face, and then let go. He ran, and I after him. When I got to the alleway between Napoleon place and Twenty-ninth atreet, on Hanover, I heard a shot, and my little brother Philip came up and said Henry was shot. I then ran home to get a hat,—the one I had was lost,—and I stayed there all night, as I didn't want to be locked up. The revolver was a "Red Jacket, No. 8." I had had it; for several weeks, but that was the first time I had carried it.

said: I was on Garibaldi street with Mike shap, William O'Leary, and Thomas Allen, and on looking over to the prairie I saw Conrad on looking over to the prairie I saw Conrad of the said JOHN HENRY M'TAGGERT diver in his pocket. O'Leary was near by, and then Henry went to pull the revolver out his pocket, and O'Leary began to uffle with him, and the revolver dropped. Leary got it, and Henry grabbed him around the body, and O'Leary hit him with his bare and, but he wouldn't let go. And then Leary struck him an up blow with the recoiver, and it went off, and Henry said "O," and fell on his face and hands, and lay there. Leary put the revolver in his pocket and ood there awhile, and then went off. The to had no words at all. O'Leary held the re-olver in one hand, and struck him first with e other hand. He did not point the revolver him and fire.

at him and fire.
Thomas Allen, of No. 470 Twenty-ninth atreet, testified that he saw Conrad snap the revolver at Walsh. Then Henry took it away from him, and pointed it at O'Leary, who sculfed for it. He corroborated McTaggert as to the manner in which the shooting was done.
These were all the witnesses present, so the

o'LEARY
in \$5,000 bail for a further hearing this morning, and, as he couldn't give the bond, he was sent over to the County Jail. A reporter saw him there in the afternoon, and asked him what he had to say. His reply was: "My lawyer told me to say nothing, to send everybody to him"; and then he walked off. He is in cell No. 42, in murderers' row. He, however, has admitted the shooting to policemen, claiming that it was accidental.

The wounded man was very low yesterday and gradually sinking to all appearances. His face was terribly swollen from inflammation, and he groaned as if in great pain. The ball sewered the outic nerve of the left eye, which of itself is sufficient to cause death, and also cut the brain, which is gradually oozing out of the eye-socket, and cannot be put back or removed, since the use of the knife would result in the escape of the white substance. This loss of brain is also sufficient to cause death. Then the right cheek bone was splintered by the ball. One eye is gone entirely, and the other affected so that, even if the men lived, he might ultimately be blind. Five physicians have been attending him, and they were unanimous in the opinion that he cannot recover. An attempt was made by Sergt. Arch to find out from him yesterday

WHO DID THE SHOOTING, but he would be supplied to the supplied the would the supplied the would the supplied the would the would the supplied the would the would the supplied the would the supplied the would the would the supplied the would the would the would the supplied the would the wou

who DID THE SHOOTING,
but he wouldn't tell, saying if he died he would
tell all about it. He was able to talk, and could
understand all that was said to him. His statement to his wife and mother was that when on
his way home from the saloon he saw Conrad
"fussing" with two or three fellows, who
seemed to have the better of him, and he went
over to help him, and, knowing Conrad had a
pistol, which he feared he would use
in his anger, he took it from him. Then
Conrad broke away from his assailants
and ran. He (Henry) then started for him, and
the fellows followed him, and, while one seized
and held him, another took the revolver out of
his pocket, and, putting it to his face, shot him.
The one who shot him stood a little to one side,
and he could not see him. He did not know
any of them, but thought he had seen them before, and believed they were cow-drivers at the
Btock-Yards. WHO DID THE SHOOTING.

in front of whose house the shooting occurred, corroborates this statement, she seeing "a man put a pistol to snother man's head and shoot."

As to the prisoner, he has a very bad reputation, and has been in custody several times for stealing. His mother says that he prefers the companionship of thieves to that of honest boys. All the witnesses so far sectred by the police (they have not yet sammoned Mrs. Bott) tell the same story,—that O'Leary struck Vogt with the revolver,—but the officers haven't the numest faith in their statements, believing, as they are acquaintances of O'Leary, that they are disposed to help him out of his trouble. But even if the accidental theory should be maintained, the crime is manslaughter, and, while O'Leary may not "fail six feet," he is pretty apt to learn the lock step at Joliet.

IN GENERAL

Viola Thompson a courtesan at a place on Fourith avenue, awore out a warrant before Justice Kaufmann yesterday afternoon, charging her grandfather, Nelson Seymour, of Romewood, a town some fifteen miles south, with

Miss Thompson, now 18 years old, tells a tory of being outraged by her aged relative tory of being outraged by her aged relative then only 13, and by threats and force obliged brough all the intervening years to submit to criminal relations with him. With a view, she says, of escaping such a life, as left her home with her grandparents at the arliest moment, and came to Chicago seeking mployment, which she found in the families of A. Varnell, 287 Taylor street: Dr. Decker, 34 Halated street: Maxheim Moffatt, 69 Indian a street; and several others. From each she

last February. Seymour is now 71, and reputed worth all of \$500,000. His granddaughter represents that she has repeatedly urged him to do something to help her to an honorable life, which he has as often promised to do. She says she can no longer follow an existence so abhorrent, and, being disowned br all relatives, in very despair is moved to seek legal redress, with a hope of securing something to enable her to go where, being unknown, she can commence life anew.

iffe anew.

From the character of this woman, and past stories told by her, there seems no reason to give faith to any statements of hers unsupported by proof. THE SOLABGRAPE

The Police Department recently received a letter from W. P. Forsyth, Postmaster of Jefferson, Wisconsin, written on behalf of a citizen of that place named A. P. Church. Inclosed was an advertisement clipped from a stock paper, which advertisement is being largely circulated at present throughout Wisconsin. The "ad" is adorned with the cut of a common watch, and the reading matter goes on to state that upon receipt of \$1.50 the undersigned will send to any address a gold watch, warranted to keep perfect time, and of the pattern known as the "Solargraph." These watches, it is stated, are used by the learned men of America, and that the Principal of the Charleston High School has carried one for years, but it neglects to state what Charleston is meant. Then, by way of encouraging a victim, a request is made that two postage-stamps be sent to defray the expense. Attention is next called to the peremptory order that no more than two watches will be sent to E. D. Crameo, No. 20 North Ann street, in this city.

The affair was placed in the hands of Detective Keating, but, after repeated calls and continued lotterings in the neighborhood, he was unable to find Mr. Crameo. It was acknowledged that there was such a person living there, but he seldom came away from his place of business down-town, and was a hard man to find at all times. Upon the strength of these investigations Mr. Church will be informed that he has been duped out of his money, and the "Solargraph" will be given a pigeon-hole at police headquarters in the division set aside for complaints concerning snide concerns. And henceforth the police will pay particular attention both to Mr. Crameo and to his largely advertised business.

retised business.

Justice Walah: Harold Skimpole, "guileless and childless," and 46 years of age, \$20 fine for drunkenness; Eliza Clancy, larceny of \$2 cash and some odds and ends of jeweiry, \$200 to the Criminal Court; William, alias "Bid" Houlihan, vagrancy, discharged for lack of prosecution; four bovs plaving ball on Sunday, discharged upon payment of \$1 costs; Nels Johnson, cutting and beating Ole Thompson fearfully about the face with a pocket-knife, in a quarrel outside of a saloon at No. 65 West Indiana street, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Wallace: James Reid, stealing cabbages from James Bonfield's cabbage-patch while James was attending to his duties in the County Jall, \$500 to the 26th; William Henderson, the burglar who was caught digging a hole in Webster's grocery-store, at No. 66 Market street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Nettie Boyd, larceny of \$30.58 from Herman Wagner, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Blackman, alias Harrity, larceny of some clothes from Moses St. Clair, \$500 to the 25th; Annie Murray and Jennie McLain, larceny of a watch from Frank Vice, in a "Chevenne" bagnio, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Edward Morrill, selling mortraged property, upon complaint of Belinda Brooks, to the 29th; John Keegan, the "con" man, charged with stealing a sample case from J.A. Haves, traveling agent for Spracue, Warner & Co., \$300 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Tierney, assaulting Enos Daley, with the intention of robbing him, \$300 to the 27th. Sam Wing and the fourteen gamblers caught in the Chinese laundry at No. 255 Clark street were discharged. Ah Wong, a civilized Celestial who speaks remarkably pure English, poleaded in their behalf that the Chinaman was a lonely sort of a being without a wife, and that the gambling, besides being recreative, was for the benefit of one of their number who is ill, and whom they are designes of aerding back to the the gambling, besides being recreative, was for the benefit of one of their number who is ill, and whom they are desirous of sending back to the old country to die.

John Langenfelder, a file-cutter, and Charles Geyeer, a carpenter, were at the Chicago Avenue Station last night charged with assault-ing and threatening their wives.

Sven Johnson, a notorious confidence operator and companion of Pete Oleson, was yesterday fined only \$10 by Justice Walsh for vagrancy. The officers came upon the two just after they had quit a Granger, who they ascertained had no money. Oleson escaped.

Denis Dennehy and Mrs. Murray, the fleeing hired man and the truant wife, whom John Murray, the Decring street cabbage-patch man, and, in this case, the deserted husband, brought back from St. Louis Sunday morning, appeared at Justice Wallace's private office vesterday to answer to the several charges against him. Nobody appeared to be ready to go on with the trial, however, and the case was continued until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Two colored women, Eliza Hackett, of No. 44 Polk street, and that notorious denizen of Chevenne, Maud Kinney, had an encounter at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, at the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue. The cause was jealousy. The Hackett woman has a white busband, while Mand is so promiscuous in her loves that she has even taken a fancy to old Hackett. In the quarrel Mrs. Hackett cut her antagonist slightly across the back of the neck. She was arrested and held by Justice Wallace in \$200 bonds to

the 20th.

Saturday afternoon James Brown, of No. 225 McGregor street, reported at the Twenty-second Street Police Station that a cow and caif, which had been stolen from him the day before, were in the possession of James O'Brien, living at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Laurel streets. Mr. O'Brien was questioned, and replied that he had bought the animals for \$27 from a man whom he saw driving them towards the Stock-Yards at an early hour in the morning. He gave a description of this man, and the police are now searching for him.

Charles Weber and George Service are prisoners at the West Madison Street Station, charged with the burglary of the residence of James Crowley, No. 171 Green street. Weber is Mr. Crowley's brother-in-law, and did the job out of spite because he was ejected from the house for some bad behavior. A portion of the plunder, which consisted of two suits of clothing and an overcost, was found in the possession of the prisoners.

At 4 o'clock vesterday morning Thomas Thomas' residence at No. 850 Thirteenth place was entered by thieves, who pried open the front door. Mrs. Thomas was awakened by the noise, but two men were already in the room, and one of the two at once presented a revolver at her head, and ordered her to keep quiet. She disobeyed, and screamed at the top of her voice; whereupon the burgiars ran out without waiting to select any plunder.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Thomas Schwartz, of No. 101 West Nineteenth street, was vesterday before Judge Walsh, charred with malicious mischief. Mr. O. L. Dudley, agent for the Humane Society, appeared as prosecutor on behalf of Mrs. Mc. Nurney, of No. 103 West Nineteenth atreet. The evidence showed that one morning about two weeks ago Schwartz and his hired man were seen chaining Mrs. McNurney's cows and sticking them with some sharp-pointed instrument. Since then two of the widow's cows, valued at \$43 and \$35, respectively, were taken ill, and are not expected to survive. Veterinary J. G. Bartlett testified that he found that the cows had been stabled, and that upon opening the half-healed wounds he extracted from each cow about a pailful of clotted blood. The animus for this cruelty to animals is probably to be found in the arrest of Schwartz some time ago upon a disorderly warrant sworn out by the widow. The case was so plain against the prisoner that Justice Walsh held him in \$300 bonds to the Criminal Court. MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

POOR BUSINESS.

If the city police would pay more attention to the thieves they have to deal with at home, and less to those from other counties and States, for whose capture some petry reward has been offered, there might be less cause for complaint at police headquarters about burglaries. For the past few weeks burglars have been holding him carnival along South Park, Calumet, and Prairie avenues, and also in the vicinity of the South Park and boulevards. It seems evident, therefore, that some of these policemen who are wearing citizens' dress are not doing their full duty, and that the men are lounging on beat in the most shameless manner. A couple of detectives in the West Division, who have not had a case except what they have stolen from other and more efficient men for the past few mouths, managed to pick up a poor, homeless waif, and held him for two days upon suspicion of being one of two persons who recently murdered Aaron Goodfellow, at Bloomington. Of course he was not the man, and there never was the slightest probability of his being the man, for he in no way corresponded with the description. Yesterday a noor how from the country, giving the name of John Conners, was run in ow ma North Division police in a similar manner. The boy states that he worked for Martha POOR BUSINESS.

posed a \$25 fine for varrancy, in order that this poor boy might be held in confinement until some perty officer saw fit to relinquish his idea that he was the Bloomington murderer. The colice might engage in better business than

THE AUDIPHONE

A Device for Removing the Misery of the Deaf.

Discovery of an Entirely New Principle in Acoustics.

The ingenuity of American inventors has displayed itself for many years in the patent-ing of instruments to help the hearing of different people. All these devices are but modifications of the ear-trumpet. They have all been attempts to remedy, through the ear, a defect existing within it, and many of them have undoubtedly rather worsened than bettered in its sense the constant use of the defective organ; and the throwing upon it of a greater volume of sound than it is naturally accustomed to has a tendency to increase the An inventor has now come forward, however

who has struck out on a new path; who has dis-

arded the ear as the means of hearing, and putting on one side all those ear-trumpets, large and small, which are bothersome to carry when a speaker talks directly into them, and which are practically useless if listening at a public meeting, theatre, or an opera, and has utilized the mouth—or, to speak more directly, the teeth—as a means of making the deaf hear. It is the application of a long-known principle, but none the less ingenious, and none the less ingenious, and none the less useful for that. The inventor is a Chicagoan—Mr. Richard S. Rhodes, the serior partner of the publishing firm of Rhodes & McClure. He has been deaf for nearly twenty years. After going through with the usual routine of ear-trumpets, and all that sort of nonsense, and getting thoroughly disgusted with it, he happened one day to hold a watch between his teeth, and noticed that he could distinctly hear its ticking, though when he held it to his ear no sound was audible. This set him to thinking that possibly he might be able to invent some device by which the sounds of the human voice could be transmitted to the auditory nerve, through the medium of the tube, just as the ticking of the watch had been. So he hunched out unon a series of experiments, extending over many years, and costing not a little, which finally brought him to an assured success. He began by taking strips of wood, say eight by nine inches each way, and, by holding the upper end of the strip against his teeth,—the strip being so placed that the voice of the reston to whom he was speaking should which are practically useless if listening at a ov the voice might be given to his teeth, and

PASS TO THE AUDITORY NERVE. PASS TO THE AUDITORY NERVE.

He found that he was able to hear, but that the wood was too resonant. The sound thus obtained echoed too much. Those echoes run into one another so that the hearer hears a sound and nothing more. These experiments of wood were very thorough, extending over a hundred different kinds in as many different ways. Then he resorted to metal, trying tin, sliver, steel, and brass, but with equally unsatisfactory results. He got the sound but it was too hollow. He tried compositions of paper, and everything else imagination could was too hollow. He tried compositions of paper, and everything else imagination could suggest, until about a vear ago he hit upon vulcanized rubber, and found that that article—which had not the resonance of many of the other things which he had tried—was the most satisfactory. Having convinced himself that that was the best medium for conveving sounds, he then had to go through another series of experiments to decide as to the best shape, and manner of using it. That problem he worked out to his satisfaction; and, having convinced himself of his success, applied problem he worked out to his satisfaction; and, having convinced himself of his success, applied for letters-patent for what he calls an Audiphone, or a sound hearer. Having thus secured himself by letters-patent, he has begun the manufacture of these instruments in New York, there not being the conveniences or skilled workmen here, and he is now ready to offer them for sale.

In its present shape the audiphone resembles nothing more than a good-sized fan. Though made of several sizes, the ones first manufactured are nine and one-half teches by nine inches.—simply a sneet of vulcanized rubber,

ured are nice and one-half toches by nine inches.—simply a sneet of vulcanized rubber, about 1-23 of an inch in thickness, set firmly in a handle of the same material. In the upper rim of this sheet are pierced some holes through which passes a silken cord. This goes down on the inner side of the sheet, to the handle, through a slot in which it passes. By pulling this cord the sheet is hand over at any through a slot in which it passes. By pulling this cord the sheet is bent over at any angle which the user may desire. Each person has to ascertain for himself what kind of a curve of the rubber sheet will enable him to hear best. Generally it is very slight,—only about 10 or 12 degrees,—though, apparently, the deafer the person the greater the curve must be. When used, the person holding it simply touches the upper edge of the fan. or audiphone, against the teeth of the upper jaw. The voice of the speaker strikes upon this tense sheet of rubber, and communicates to it 'vibrations which are in turn imparted to the teeth, and then pass to the auditory nerve. With this operation the outer ear has nothing whatever to do. The delicate machinery through which sound passing from without makes an impression upon the auditory nerve is not used at all. The outer ear may be stopped up entirely, so far as it is possible to do it, and yet one hears distinctly the moment that the auditory nerve; nor does it make very much difference whether the teeth be one's own or artificial, so long as those artificial teeth are ignitive fitted: for when that is the case the

much difference whether the teeth be one's own or artificial, so long as those artificial teeth are tightly fitted; for when that is the ease the vibration is imparted about as well as when they are natural teeth. It is known that the editor of this paper has been deaf for a number of years, and that during that time he has used all the devices for improving his hearing that he could hear of or that were prought to him. None of them were, however, satisfactory. He has tried the audiphone for some weeks, and finds that it not only improves his hearing.

mproves his hearing BUT RESTORES THE SENSE

of hearing to him. Not merely does it answer
when engaged in conversation with a person
who is a foot, or a few feet, from him, but it
answers perfectly at a concert. Each note of
the musician and each tone of the singer come
as clearly and distinctly as they did before the
sense of hearing was impaired. Others have
also tested this instrument, and have expressed themselves satisfied with working.

The audiphone can be had at the office of
Rhodes & McClure, in the Methodist Church
Block, where they may be addressed by persons
outside of the city. The price is \$15 for what
they call the conversational audiphone, or \$25
for the opera audiphone, the double one of
somewhat greater power. BUT RESTORES THE SENSE

In the Jaws of a Lion.

In the Jaws of a Lion.

From "Among the Zulus."

I was out after porcupines, and was lying down one night near a porcupine's hole, waiting for him to come out. I had no gun, but only my hunting-knife and a large knob kerrie with which to knock the porcupine on the nose; for that, as you know, kills him at once. I did not hear a sound until I found the grass near me move and a lion got his paw on me and lifted me up. The brute pressed his claws into me, but, luckilt, my leather belt prevented his teeth from damaging me, and he carried me, holding on to my belt and coat. If either of these had given way I should have been laid hold of in a far more rough manuer. A lion is like a cat in one thing,—he can hold a live creature in his mouth and not damage it, just as I have seen a cat carry a mouse. I knew the nature of the lion well enough to know that if I struggled I should have my neck broken or my head smashed in an instant, so I did not struggle, but quietly drew my knife and thought what was best to do. I thought at first of trying to strike him in the heart, but i could not reach that part of him, and his skin looked so loose that I could not strike deep enough, carried as I was. I knew it would be life or death with me in an instant, so turning myself a bit, I gashed the lion's nose and cut it through. The iton dropped me as I should drop a poisonous snake, and lumped away roaring with pain. He stood for an instant looking at me, but I did not move, and he did not seem to like to carry me again. More than once he came up to within a few yards, licking the blood as it poured from his nose; but there I remained like a stone, and he was fairly afraid to tackle me again. I know a buffalo and an ox are very sensitive about the nose, and a cat, if just tipped on the nose, can't stand it, so I thought a lion might be the same, and so it proved.

Ex-Gov. Rendricks accepted an invitation to attend a public meeting the other day. When he heard his name read out as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "Mr. President and Geutlemen: I cannot, I will not, accept second pla—" Then he excused himself, and went out and butted his head against the side of the building.

OLD SETTLERS.

Fifth Annual Picnic of Early German Residents.

Speeches by President Hoechster and Mr. William Bross.

Our Carter" Declared the Best Mayor Chicago Ever Had.

The fifth annual reunion picnic of the Old Settlers' Association of Chicago occurred at Ogden's Grove yesterday, commencing at 8 p. m., and continuing until midnight. The attendance during the afternoon was quite large, but not near so great as in the evening, and s large percentage of the crowd was composed of Germans, the organization first having its origin among the Turners of that nationality. A large orchestra occupied the platform, and, under the direction of Johnnie Hand, discoursed

the best of music for dancing, etc. The Executive Committee, composed of new officers for the ensuing year, were as follows: Emil Hoechster, President; John D. Zernitz, Secretary; Frank Schweinfurt, Treasurer; William Hettich, Arthur Erbe, C. F. Huncke, Justice Loehr, Louis Kohtz, Jacob Fleck, Fritz Goetz, F. Ritter, Theodore Horz, A. George, John C. Miller, Julius Zimmerman, and Louis

Nearly all the above gentlemen were upon the ground, making arrangements for the com-ing festivities, while actively enjoying those

ing festivities, while actively enjoying those that were coming off. Every old settler wore a badge, with the words "Old Settlers" printed upon it, along with the year that its wearer immigrated to Chicago.

The accommodations of the grounds and the difficulty of reaching them (the Clybourn avenue track being torn up for several blocks for purposes of improvement) deterred many people from coming to the picnic. The grounds are in a frightful condition, being dirty and offensive in the utmost degree.

Among the scattering Americans who put in an appearance early in the afternoon were P. A. Hoyne, Simon O'Donnell, Lieut. McGarigle, and other prominent officers of the police force; C. C. P. Holden and a whole raft of the ex-County Commissioners, along with nearly the whole of the pressent Board. Mr. William Bross, Charley Cameron, and several others.

THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS for amusing the people presented themselves, including beer, which fisw from the spiggots in an almost endless stream. Dancing upon two platforms was also a prominent feature of the entertainment, especially in the evening.

At half-past 4 o'clock two speeches were made, one by Mr. Emil Hoechster, President of the Association, and the other by Mr. William

Mr. Hoechster delivered a short address in German, in which he welcomed the old settlers to their fifth pinic. He said that the cool weather had been succeeded by a day of warm sunshine, which made their hearts glad. The people had come there, showing that the picnic was not one of nationality, but everybody joined in a good time, celebrating the day. They found there many friends whom they had not seen for a year, talked over old times, and reviewed the history, the growth, and the prosperity of Chicago. The speaker said he regarded them all as one family. He was glad to-see so many young people present, was glad to see so many young people present, to take pattern from their elders. He hoped to see these reunion picnics of old settlers continue from year to year, the next oldest falling into rank and taking up the management of the ex-ercises as fast as the elder ones dropped out. After Mr. Hoschster finished his speech he in-troduced Mr. William Bross, who delivered the

at least somewhat to our knowledge, may be properly introduced. I do not know when the oldest German settler came to this city. That will be shown in the further progress of this social gathering. But I do know there were comparatively very few German citizens in Chicago when your speaker came here in 1848. In the list of 161 old settlers registered at the Calumet Club on the 27th of May last, at the elegant reception they then gave to the old citizens who came here previous to 1840, there is not a single German name. There are a few from England, Ireland, and Scotland, but not one from Germany. If there were any here previous to that time, they have either left the city, have died, or they have neglected to have their names registered as citizens of 1840 and the years previous. Up to that time, and mainly for the next decade, Chicago was essentially an American city, with American ideas, manners, and cuatoms, modified by only a moderate iniusion of any foreign element.

Convulsions, political troubles, and revolu-Convulsions, political troubles, and revolutions in one nation often prove of great value to another. It often happens, too, that the very best portions of a people—the enterprising, the patriotic, the progressive—in such overturnings seek homes in other and distant lands. Instead of realizing their fond hopes for an improved and progressive society, conservatism and oid, stereotyped ideas crush them out, and they turn to America to receive here a wider field and a cordial welcome for their patriotic exertions. Such was the result of the German revolution in 1848-'9. It was an imprising of the MOST PATRIOTIC AND INTELLIGENT

tions. Such was the result of the German revolution in 1848-9. It was an uprising of the MoST PATRIOTIC AND INTELLIGENT among the people, whose efforts were directed to establish a more free and equitable system of government,—one that, without the trammels, not to say shackles, of kingly power, should subserve and promote the best interests of society. It failed, only to bestow upon America some of the ripest culture and ablest minds of Germany. It brought to our shores Carl Schurz, one of our ablest Eschators and most successful Cabinet Ministers; Capt. George Schneider, for a long time one of our ablest editors and now the genial and accomplished President of the National Bank of Illinois; Herman Raster, the ripe scholar and indefatigable editor; Caspar Butz, the eloquent orator and honest official; Gen. Sigel; Col. Fred Hecker, whose bravery during the Rebellion will flash out among the brightest in the long list of heroes in that horrible and most memorable War. With these and many other leading minds came hosts of the best of people from the Fatherland. They came by thous ands and tens of thousands, and Chicago received her full share of these industrious, patriotic men. Gov. Koerner and others came earlier. Chicago began to receive some delegations earlier than 1849, for the Staats-Zeitung was established in 1840, but as a weekly paper. It was not till after the revolution of 1843-'9 that the Germans began to make themselves felt in our business circles, our politics, and our social gatherings. For a few years, as might be expected, there was at times considerable friction. The Germans did not understand us, and our people did not appreciate and understand them. More from the peculiarities and the pushing propensities of another prominent nationality than from those of the Germans, the "Know-Nothing" party was formed in or about 1854, and all our foreign population were greatly incensed by the principles and the doings of that party. For myself, satisfied that it was based on narrow views and false princ

which in all essentials are rapidly making us one people.

What influence for good, therefore, have our German fellow-citizens exerted on their American brethren? I mention, first, the wearing of full beards. They were seldom seen here till our German friends taught us their utility, not to say manily beauty, thereby increasing the respect which the ladges have for us. In this regard many American faces, close-shaven for years, can now almost compete with those of their German brethren.

Second, they have given us most valuable and important lessons in sobriety. I verily believe there is not so much open, debasing drunkenness in the city now, with her half million of people, as there was among the 18,000 which the city numbered when I came here in May, 1848. But some one will point to the

not these German institutions!" True, they are, and the Germans and many Americans patronize them; but, as a rule, these people do not drink the villainous strychnine whisky which too many of our own people still imbbe. At home the Germans drink freely of beer and wine, and they do it here, but you seldom if ever see a drunken German. In 1867 I spent a week or more in Berlin, Munich, and Vienna. and some days in Dresden, Prague, Salzburg, and other places, and in all my trip through Germany and Austria I did not see a single drunken msn. A quarter of a century more of German teaching and inflaence will, it is hoped, as effectually banish drunkenness from America as it is from the Fatherland.

Thirdly, I mention the Germans have taught Thirdly, I mention the Germans have taught

Thirdly, I mention the Germans have taught us music,—certainly one of the highest and the most rational of all our enjoyments. True, we had music before they came among us; but it was far inferior both in culture and scope to that which we now enjoy. Nearly all the Germans sing or play on instruments, and they do it well. No man can possibly estimate the refining, elevating influence which this higher musical culture has wrought among our people. Only operas from the best masters and concert selections from the very best productions of the ripest musical talent the world has ever pro-Only operas from the best masters and concert selections from the very best productions of the ripest musical talent the world has ever produced will now be tolerated by our people. All our thildren are learning music, and surely no other department of taste and knowledge prompts to a more refined and generous manhood. As to the attainments that have been made in higher musical culture in this city. I have it from the best German authority that our Apollo and Beethoven clubs could sing, without fear of depreciating criticism, beside any of the oldest and the best musical societies of Germany. While the Apollo is composed entirely of Americans, it will doubtless cheerfully acknowledge the stimulating influence of our Germans in its progress to the high position it has attained.

Next. I notice that our German fellow-citizens have always, as a rule, ranged themselves on the side of freedom and good government. Patriots at home, they have mainly been patriots here. at home, they have mainly been patriots here. Leaving their own country because they could not establish a free government there, they have ranged themselves on the side of the Republic here. That was precisely what they wanted at home; and they sternly adhered to their principles in the land to which they came. When treason, with blood-stained hand, grasted at the life of the Republic, the Germans almost to a man voted with and fought with the party that saved the Union from destruction.

were equally on the side of freedom. And, again, the Germans invested largely in our bonds, thus enabling us to carry on the war and making, it is true, millions of money, and we are glad they did it; while the English aristocracy spent tens, perhaps hundreds, of millions in Confederate bonds, and in building and arming Rebel cruisers. But John Bull lost his money, and paid the snug little bill of \$15,000,000 for the damages done by the Rebel cruisers. Verily, he had his reward. Of course I do not ignore or undervalue what the Scandinavians and other nationalities did for the Union, and at a proper time and perhaps on some other occasion their patriotic services will be duly acknowledged; but my duty is now to those whom I have the honor to address, and for their services at the boils and on the battle-field our own country and the lovers of freedom THEIR BALLOTS AND THEIR BULLETS

for their services at the poils and on the battlefield our own country and the lovers of freedom
all over the world, and in all future time, owe a
greater debt of gratitude than they will ever be
able to repay. They have won and should receive imperishable, everlasting honor.

I notice, also, that history has abundantly
proved that the mixing of strong, energetic
races of men in favorable circumstances produces a stronger, more energetic, and nobler
race than either parentage from which they
sprang. This was true of the old Roman nation, and it is true of the English,—that nation on whose dominious the sun
never sets. The little, fast-anchored isle tion on whose dominious the sur never sets. The little, fast-anchored isle of Queen Victoria was conquered again and again for its own good. The Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans cent see these reunion piemes of old settlers continue from year to year, the next oldest falling into rank and taking up the management of the exercises as fast as the elder ones dropped out.

After Mr. Hoechster fluished his speech he introduced Mr. William Bross, who delivered the following speech in English:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
I congratulate you on this pleasant meeting. It is, as I understand, entirely social, and, perhaps, somewhat historical, for prizes or medals are to be given to the oldest German settler and to the oldest man in several of the professions and departments of business. Both to those who receive and to those who bestow this is sure to be a happy and a most interesting occasion. Of course, all topics on which there may be differences of opinion are to be avoided. A joily good time is what you came here to enjoy, and to contribute to that is the duty of all. But your speaker is too, well aware of the intellectual character and the high culture of those who have honored him with an invitation to make a short address, not to know that something historical, something that may contribute at least somewhat to our knowledge, may be oldest German settler came to this city. That and to elevate the race; with a vigitally, ladependent press to blast with its burning scorn
vice and wickedness in all the walks of life;
where the son of the poorest citizen may aspire
to and obtain the hignest honors; where the
mind, the soul, is free to exert the highest powers that God has given it,—I sav, with these
and a thousand more of the richest gifts ever
bestowed on humanity by an all-wise Creator,
who would dare, were it in his ken, to predict
what attainments in all that ennobles our nature the 200,000,000 of our people will have
made when the way of our second contenutal
shall bless the borld? A whole people educated and free the world has never seen, and
when in a country like ours, told in hundreds
of millions, though confined to our present
limits, their influence and their power for good
must surely embrace the whole family of man.
It is to this glorious consummation that the
manifest destiny of our Republic beckons us
onward.

AS THE SHADES OF EVENING began to fall upon the trees, large additions to the crowd commenced to arrive, while some of the more prudent and rheamatic of the old settlers drew their wraps closer about them and stole silently out, as though ashamed to think that they could not stand the chilly breezes of the evening. Before it became fairly dark the grounds were illuminated with head-lights and Chinese lanterps, and the fun was commenced in earnest. This consisted for the most part of music, dancing, games, fireworks (which were

in earnest. This consisted for the most part of music, dancing, games, fireworks (which were really fine), impromptu speaking by Germans, and jollifications generally.

The two chief features of the afternoon and evening, aside from the speaking, were the distribution of prizes and the voting for "the best Mayor Chicago ever had."

There were seven gold metally the control of th

There were seven gold median to be issued, as follows:
One for the best Mayor, according to the vote of the old settlers.
One for the oldest Schwab, born in Wurtemberg, and the longest resident in Chicago.
One for the oldest woman settler, with the largest number of children and grandchildren.
One for the first German teacher in any school One for the oldest German journalist.

One for the oldest German physician.
One for the oldest German Master-Mason.
These medals were valued at from \$10 to \$15 These medals were valued at from \$10 to \$15 each, and were gotten up for the occasion by the Committee.

Upon a separate bulletin-board, at the entrance to the Committee's headquarters, appeared the names of every Mayor of Chicago since 1837, with a blank column after each in which to tally his yote. A large ballot-box stood handy, into which the tickets were dropped, while the name of the favorite was shouted to the tally-keeper. Each ballot cost 25 cents, and no doubt this was the reason that a very light vote was cast during the afternoon.

the reason that a very light vote was cast during the afternoon.

The names from which the best Mayor was to be chosen stood upon the bulletin-board as follows, with their respective dates:

1837—William B. Ogden.

1838—B. S. Morris.

1839—Benjamin W. Raymond.

1849—Alexander Lloyd.

1841—Francis C. Sherman.

1842—Benjamin W. Raymond.

1843—Augustus Garrett.

1843—Ditto.

1845—Ditto.

1845—Ditto.

1847—James Gurtis.

1848—James H. Woodworth.

1849—Ditto. 1848—James H. Wpouwer 1849—Ditto. 1850—James Curtis. 1851—Walter S. Gurnes. 1852—Ditto. 1853—Charles M. Gray. 1854—Isanc L. Milliken. 1855—Levi D. Boone. 1856—Thomas Dyer. 1857—John Wentworth. 1859—Ditto. 1869—John Wentworth. 1859—Ditto. 1860—John Wentworth. 1861—J. S. Rumsey. 1862—Francis C. Sherman. 1803—Ditto. 1894—Ditto. 1805—John B. Rice.

1867—Ditto.
1868—Ditto.
1869—R. B. Mason.
1860—Theodore Schinix (acting).
1870—R. B. Mason.
1871—Joseph Medill.
1872—L. L. Bond (acting.)
1873—'73—Harvey D. Colvin.
1878—73—Monroe Heath.
1879—Carter H. Harrison.
THE PRIZES WERE DISTRIBUED
late in the evening by Mr. Hoechster, Presof the Association, at which time he made a speech in connection with the bestowal of medal.
There were six entries for the medal to

oldest Master-Mason, and it was awarded to Capt. J. W. Peters, who was only eight days ahead of Charles Kanfield. He was Master-Mason from 1851 to 1861.

Dr. Charles A. Hellmuth received both the medal for the oldest German pournalist and the one in 1847. In receiving the medal, Dr. Hellmuth responded in a neat little speech, in which he recounted the hard times he had from 1849 to 1850, and hoped none present would ever have a similar experience.

The medal for the oldest German teacher was taken by Prof. G. H. Fisher, at the head of the school attached to Parson Wunders' church. He began teachar German in this city in 1850.

Miss Philipias Schmutz took the prize for being the oldest Schwab in the city, and Miss Maria Granel the medal for being the oldest woman settler, and having the greatest number of posterity. She had four daughter, two sons, thirtyone grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren,—fifty-two descendants in all. She came to this city in 1847.

There was considerable interest manifested in the vote for the best Mayor during the evening. The polls were to close at half-past 9 o'clock, and at a quarter-past the vote stood as follows among the leading candidates: Heath, 208; Colvin, 111; Wentworth, 44; Medill, 40; Rice, 9; and Harrison, 82; with one vote cach among three or four others. After this announcement there was a grand rally for harrison by his friends. A pool was formed among some of the County Commissioners, and ex-Ald. Bailey bought, at the last moment, 200 votes, making Harrison stand 283, and ahead of all competitors. Mr. Hoechster deciared than the medal belonged to Carter H. Harrison, he being the best Mayor Chicago ever had, but from a chorus of voices went up the ary, "Never! never! no, never!"

The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing, social c

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Services at the Camp-Meeting at Desplaines...Sermons by the Reve, Bell and Meredith...Missionary Meetings. Monday morning found the larger part of Sunday's crowd gone away from the camp grounds at Desplaines. There was, however, a good attendance upon all the meetings yester-

The usual believers' meeting at the Taberare e was well attended, and a very interesting meet ing was had, at which one young man professed

The regular morning sermon was preached in the Tabernacle by the Rev. Mr. Bell. The text

the Tabernacie by the Rev. Mr. Bell. The text was taken from Revelation, xxii., 17:

And the spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that hearth say, Come. And let him that hearth say, Come. And let him that hearth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And, whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

This is no new invitation, but there is something fresh about it. Indeed, none of the doctrines of the Bible grow old with age. The figure of water of life is a figure frequently used in dlyine writings. According to the promise of the text, we are to be freely supplied with this water in what place soever we pitch our tent. The office of this water of life is to contribute to the purification of the Christian character. The constant attendants upon class-meeting are the richest and most joyful Christians, because they are continually drinking of this water. This water has also a cleansing function. It makes us whiter than snow. Tals water also seeks to lift us up to its source, the throne of the Most little God. God green many agencies to induce water has also a cleansing function. It makes us whiter than snow. Tais water also seeks to lift us up to its source, the throne of the Mos-High God. God uses many agencies to induce us to come to this fount. He uses the Holy Surit. When you sat at your mother's feet and listened to her petitions for a blessing upon your head, you heard a gentle knocking in your heart; that was the knocking of the spirit of God. The speaker did not believe there was a man on earth who had not heard the knocking of this spirit. It is dangerous to say with Felix: "Go, spirit, go thy way; some more convenient day on thee l'il call." The bride also invites us. The whole Church of God is engaged in the arduous, unending work of invitation. It is our duty to see that the beckonings of the dear friends on the other shore are now unheeded. Let him that is athirst come. It is only those that are truly desirous to receive salvation that are here invited to partake, without money and without price, of this, the greatest boon that has ever yet been placed before the human race. But directly after He anticipates the doubts that would arise as to the freedom of this offer, when He says: "Whosover will, let him come and drink of the waters of life freely."

An exbortation was made by the Rev. W. H. Mickle. He bogan with a hortatory solo, and thea made an application of the sermon that had just been preached.

At the children's meeting held in the Tabernacle at 1:30 p. m. a large number of little ones responded to the invitation and came forward

nacle at 1:30 p. m. a large number of little ones responded to the invitation and came forward responded to the invitation and came forward to the anxious seat.

The afternoon services in the Tabernacie were devoted to the cause of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Lucien Haraus, the President of the Chicago Society, presided. Mrs. John A. Pearson opened the meeting with a Bible reading. The opening prayer was made by Mrs. L. S. Rounds. The Rev. T. C. Clendening sideressed the meeting. He reviewed the opposition, in spite of which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized, and how it had grown to its present proportion and into complete favor with the Church.

Mrs. Rev. Arza Brown, whose labor for their cause extended over a period of sixty years, related her experience in this work. She contrasted the condition of women in this country with that of heathen women, who are not allowed to attend worship at all. The venerable lady made a passionate appeal, which called forth innumerable "amens" from every part of the Tabernacle.

forth innumerable "amens" from every part of the Tabernacle.

Mrs. R. T. Queal read some extracts from missionary letters.

Miss Lillie M. Bradley was introduced, and made a few remarks.

The Rev. E. M. Boring said no collection would be taken, but those who wanted to give something very badly would have a chance. The hat was passed, and a snug sum realized.

It was announced that a meeting would be held to-day to organize a separate branch of the Society, to be known as the Despiaines Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and to be an adjunct of the camp-meeting.

In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Lewis Meredith from Deuteronomy, xxvii., 12-15.

These shall stand upon Mount Gerizim to bless the people, when ye are come over Jordan: Simeon and Levi and Judah and Isaschar and Joseph and Benjamin:

Benjamin:
And these shall stand upon Mount Ebal to curse:
Reuben, Gad, and Asher, and Zabulon, Dan and And the Levites shall speak, and say unto all the men of Israel with a loud voice:

Cursed be the man that maketh any graven or molten image, an abomination unto the Lord, the work of the hands of craftsmen, and putteth it in a secret piace, and all the people shall answer and say, Amen.

And also Joshua, vili., 34: And afterward he read all the words of the law, he blessings and cursings, according to all that is written in the book of the law.

The sermon was concluded with a regular re-

vival meeting.

To-day is set aside for the Gospel temperance work, but the religious character of the services will not be neglected. WILL COUNTY TEMPEANCE ALLIANCE.

WILL COUNTY TEMPEANCE ALLIANCE.
Last fall a county organization was effected, combining the temperance elements of Will County. The plan has worked so well that it has been copied into eleven other counties. A quarterly meeting of this organization will be held next Thursday (23th) on the camp ground at New Lenox, which will be of uncommon interest. All temperance workers are welcomed. Mrs. Rounds, of Chicago, the State Temperance Lecturers, Messrs. Woodford, Campbell, Dr. A. Gurney, the Rev. Phelos, and others, will deliver addresses, and methods will be adopted for the coming year. The meeting will be under charge of the President, the Rev. N. H. Axtell.

Detroit Free Press.

At the Central Market vesterday Elder Toots, of the Lime-Klin Club, was noticed chewing away at a large hunk of green water-meion—so green that there wasn't even one black seed in sight. Some one who knew the old gent called out in surprise:

"Woy, old man, that malerate grass!" in surprise: Way, old man, that melon's green as

grass!"
"I believes ye, boss—indeed I does!" replied
the Elder as he forced some more of it into his

the Elder as he forced some more of it into his mouth.

"But it will make you sick."

"Wall, I 'spect it may, sah, but I'ze got to take my chances. Dis am de fo'th water-melyon dat has turned green on me, an' I'ze either gwine to blunt my taste for melyons altogeder or,n-quire a taste for green ones. Can't a-ford to throw away any melyons dis tame o' y'ar."

A Point in Eliquette.

Concinnati Saturday Angal.

A young man writes if it is proper to take hold of a young lady's arm in promenading. Certainly it is. Nothing looks so nice as to see a tall youth walking with a little lady who comes not up to his shoulder, with his arm hooked into hers, lifting her half off her feel every time he steps. The hearer you can reach the appearance of taking a lady into custody like a policeman, the more genteel it is, you have

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 Van NESS PLACE, New York.
Dr. Badway: With me your Belief has worked woosevere attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from
the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in
lower limbs. the lumbar regions to my ankies, and at times it beat lower lumbs.

During the time I have been thus affleted. I have siried almost all the remedies recommended by wise amount of the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of batha, manipulations on tward applications of influents too autorous is mention, and prescriptions of the most eminest physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself). I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering termily with one of my old turns. To my surprise and desight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rahing the parts affected, leaving the limb are warm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief. In a short time a twarm glow created by the Relief in the surface of the created at the part of the created and the created at the contract of the created at the created at the created and the created at the cre

GEU. STARR RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA

INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumais-lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or in-neyer; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of an kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready life will afrod immediate ease, and its continue for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price,

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most exercicating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organ, you can sufficient to the control of the cont

In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervona Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza Headache, Toothache,

Cold Chills, Ague Chills,

Chilblains, and Prost Bites The application of the Ready Relief to the partie parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford eas and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrices, Divertory, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stime-lant.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty censar. There not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Ellious, Scarlet Typhold. Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Raiswy Flis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELEMPTHY cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
SCROPULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
EE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Fiesh of
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofuis, Giandular Swelling,
Macking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilist
Compaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
Brash, Tic Doloreauz, White Swelling, Tumors Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Brochitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all emediai agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotwick. constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only continue cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urluary and Womb Discases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drony, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Srights Disease, Albumiauria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg of threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, billous appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and though the loins, bold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly tasteless, cierantly coated with sweet gam, funder, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strengthen indways, Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Newtons Disorders, Despession, Constitution, Coattwacemention of the Bowels, Blindousness, Fever, Industrial Session, Dyspacials, Blindousness, Fever, Industrial Session, Dyspacials, Blindousness, Fever, Industrial Session, Dyspacials, Blindousness, Fever, Industrial Session, Continuation, Property Care, Purely vegetable, and all daranteements of the Internal Viscera, Purely vegetable, and all daranteements of the Internal Viscera, Purely vegetable, and all daranteements of the Internal Viscera, Purely vegetable, and the Internal Viscera, Fording on mercury internal of cletter of the Blood in the Head, Actidity of the Stomach, Naunes, licaribura, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Erucations, Sinkings or Finsterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Svimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flustering at the Hear, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dill Pain in the Head, Denciency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skim and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Cases, Limbs, and radden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fresh.

A few doese of Radway's Pills will free the trates from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 contagers of the Skim and Systems of the Skim and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Cases, Limbs, and radden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fresh.

A few doese of Radway's Pills will free the trates from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 contagers and contagers and contagers.

"False and True."

THE RAILRO

cured the Union

with the Burling

Shore Freight I

Rumors that Vandert

Goald Credited with Trying to

Commissioner Fink Order

Strike of the Truckmen

Kansas City Passe

CHICAGO & WEST

There was a gathering of be fifty people at No. 44 Polk streabout half of them being proper

on Third avenue or contig

on I first availed them to order, had declined the honor, was take the chair. He stated that

tion to put a railroad between

ing west on Fourth

avenues, as far north as Whether it was the intention

known, but the Company wo as they damaged the property cheap enough. Under the precheap enough. Under the prestitution the property-owners demnity for damages, and he siget of the meeting was to dimens to get them. It was a wherever a railway touched, the damaged. All should unite form attaining their rights and known and the should not come further no ground would some day be nesselestores," and would be verselestores, and would be verselestores, and would be stop the Company at which they could do by allow them to cross the school ample indemnity was given, ground, but for the damage where the Jones School. The wifer property-owners to encage a cross-bill when the Company at roads ought to enter alon where the property was a this would make five lines.

Mr. Herr made a few remarks and the search and the company to the bound of the property was a this would make five lines.

Mr. Herr made a few ret Creach, the eight-hour Creach, the eight-hour sung a ditty.

Mr. Monninger, represents from the Fifth Ward, said the owners had signed the remons there. He claimed that "he been resorted to in getting as much property had be. A couple of huvdred proing to the Council Comm. day, and he asked the Second delegation. The two bodies gether, and "Nothing else cou Court-House."

Mr. Eck said the contracts he Company were signed by the Company were signed by but those held by the latt but those held by the latter
the agent of the company.
in the contracts that the
possession without paying
The Chairman advised
with the Second Ward in
the suit would be the big
county, and would last some
Several were called on to
no one spoke.

no one spoke.

The Chairman suggested appointed to draft petition Board of Education, and be held Wednesday even Mr. Monninger stated people had fixed it so that or cross Twenty-second how. not cross Twenty-second
how.

Mr. Kosminski didn't beathing which would prevent the
commerce of the city, but he
Chairman's idea, which would
to life and limb. If the road
heart of the city, the
driven to the outskirts t
lieved the Council would
terests of the people were
The Chairman said the
needed railroads, but if
should pay all the damar
Mr. Creach denounced the
outrage, saving there was eno

outrage, saving there was en now for railroads in the Fits On motion, L. L. Coburn, C. L. Jenks were appointed C. L. Jenks were appointed tions above referred to. The Mr. Scanlan said if there we of State street the stores the C. H. Morse was then introsers about the remonstrance to Carter Harrison an railroad on York street, and proposition in the Council Ra. He advised the retting up against the Chicago diana coming is on Third arenter on an existing line. He to railroads: they had done the but they should not be allow homes which people had lat cure.

The meeting then adjourned It was not an enthusiastic culty with at least some of that they had not been offer sums they asked for their process.

THE HIGH-J The proceedings of the a Executive Committee held the 14th have just been of by Commissioner Fink. It siderable business was trau which has been made pub portant work done was as fo It was resolved that t Agents of the trunk lines ern connections that all fr billed at full rates, and overcharge must be paid; vided for in the agreement. It was also resolved, th 34, as per circular No. 10, o

and shingles, will be stric

any contract existing the Commissioner's

ments.
The following action was to complaints that commit were being paid on tobace New York: were being paid on tobace New Iork:

Resolved, That if either of t an agreement with tobacco in New York for the payment rebates the same shall be cand that tobacco will not be n lines at Jess than tariff rates.

The following rates from I moints were adopted, to ta To New York.—First class, class, 45 cents; Phird class class, 20 cents; grain, 15 ce hogs, 25 cents. To Albacents; second class, 35 ce cents; fourth class, 17½ cents, second class, 35; third class fourth class, 60 cents; second class, 35; third class, 35; inourth class, 20; hogs, 18.

It was also resolved that are not reported to the Co Circular No. 47 of the Joint tee of July 25, 1879, by Ans be carried out by the trunk list of contracts must show they were made.

THE LAKE SHORE

THE LAKE SHORE bigher wares and sees hour receiving \$1.05 per day, but wared are not only too small selves and their families, it selves and their families, it selves and their families, it sees instead of ten hours a teen instead of ten hours, go would work the week out a that after that they should they put it, they could selves and theirs on \$ as the road has recently and their sees all around the Lake Shore could affor they were justly entitled the number of thirty or they would receive a a morning. The assembled as usual, and waited until when, not getting any anawathay struck. The same folks three thouse about particular lines of receivers. AY'S REMEDIES

the first and is the PAIN REMEDY ps the most excruciating pains, al-and cures Congestions whether of th, Beweis or other glands or organs ne to Twenty Minutes.

OR EVERY PAIN

folent or excruciating the pain, the udden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, trated with disease may suffer. 'S READY RELIEF

D INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Bladder, the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, licult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenzo Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Chilblains, and Frost Bites of the Ready Roller to the part or

AND AGUE

RADWAY'S

arillian Resolvent. T BLOOD PURIFIER, URE OF CHEONIC DISEASE,
INPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
IT SEATED IN THE
MACIA, SIGIN OF BOMES, FICSH OF
NOTICE OF THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.
HAM. Ferofula, Glandular Swelling,
M. Callegous Affections, Syphillide
ing of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
MALE, William S. M. Callegous, Mercurial
Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, FeGout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, BrosD.

Complaint, &c.

Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Skin Discuses, but it is the only

BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

AN TUMOR

RADWAY'S

& CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

ITING PILLS,

ARS GROWTH CURED

MEDIES.

RADWAY'S

It was resolved that the General Freight Agents of the trunk lines instruct their West-ern connections that all freight must be way-billed at full rates, and that any legitimate overcharge must be paid per voucher, as pro-vided for in the agreement.

portant work done was as follows:

cure.

The meeting then adjourned.
It was not an enthusiastic one, and the difficulty with at least some of those present was
that they had not been offered the extravagant
sums they asked for their property.

THE HIGH-JOINTS.

It was also resolved that the tariff of March 34, as per circular No. 10, on pine lumber, laths, and shingles, will be strictly enforced, and that amissioner's office, as all other agreements.

The following action was also taken in regard to complainte that commissions and rebates were being paid on tobacco shipments from New York:

were being paid on tobacco shipments from New York:

Raoleed, That if either of the trunk lines have an agreement with tobacco inspection houses in New York for the payment of commission or relates the same shall be canceled immediately, and that tobacco will not be received by the trunk lines at less than tariff rates.

The following rates from Buffalo to seaboard points were adopted, to take effect Aug. 25:

New York—First class, 60 cents; second class, 45 cents; third class, 35 cents; fourth siass, 20 cents; grain, 15 cents; four, 30 cents; hogs, 25 cents. To Albany—First class, 50 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; fourth class, 25; exain, 17% cents; grain, 12% cents; second-class, 45; fourth class, 25; grain, 17%. To Philadelphia and Baltimore—Inst class, 60 cents; second class, 45; third class, 35; fourth class, 90; grain, 15: flour, 30; hogs, 18.

It was also resolved that all contracts which we not reported to the Commissioner as per Circular No. 47 of the Joint Executive Committee of July 25, 1879, by Aug. 21, 1879, will not be carried out by the trunk lines, and that the list of contracts must show the date on which they were made.

THE LAKE SHORE—TRUCKMEN

THE LAKE SHORE TRUCKMEN. The truckmen at the Lake Shore & Michigan outbern freight-houses atruck yesterday for their wages and sess hours. They have been nathern freight-houses struck yesterday for higher wages and dess hours. They have been restring \$1.05 per day, but complain that the value and their families, but that they have been compolled time and again to work thirtun instead of ten hours a day without a propose lacranse of pay. Last Friday the men met at the Twelfith street house, gave notice that they would work the week out at \$1.05 per day, but that shere that they should demand \$1.25. As they put it, they could not support themalities and theirs on \$1.05 per day, and as the road has recently put up its intended to be a corresponding rules all around on the other roads, its late Shore could afford to pay \$1.25, and they would receive an answer by yesterday the mumber of thirty or forty, were told that they would receive an answer by yesterday than more about eighty men in this allow of setting any answer to their demand, and waited until half-rast 8 o'clock, was not setting any answer to their demand, and waited until half-rast 8 o'clock, was not setting any answer to their demand, and waited until half-rast 8 o'clock, was not setting any answer to their demand, and waited until half-rast 8 o'clock, was not setting any answer to their demand, and waited until half-rast 8 o'clock, was not setting any answer to their demand, as the restrict of the same road employs at its allowed to compete for it. He stated the disadvantages in distance under which the New York roads labor, as compared with their rivals allowed to compete for it. He stated the disadvantages in distance under which the New York roads labor, as compared with their rivals and their rivals.

the men who had struck at that point. This the men refused to do, not caring to assist in taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of their fellow-workers. The agent therefore ordered them discharged. The strikers held a meeting at 6 o'clock last evening and resolved that they wouldn't go to work until the road knuckled down and restored the men who had been discharged. It is quite probable that the men at the out-freight department, which extends between Harrison and Polk streets, will go out to-day for the same general cause. The men complain bitterly that present wages are insufficient, and that when they do work extra hours they are entirely at the mercy of the foremen, who "time" them at the end of the month pretty much as they please.

There were also rumors yesterday that the track and yard on other roads had struck, or contemplated to strike, but they could not be traced to any reliable source, and it does not appear that there is any trouble as yet on any road except the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Rumors that Vanderbilt Has Sehald Credited with Trying to Form an Alliance Commissioner Fink Ordered to Stop the strike of the Truckmen at the Lake

THE RAILROADS.

cured the Union Pacific.

with the Burlington.

Kansas City Passenger War.

Shore Freight Depot.

CHICAGO & WEST INDIANA.

take the chair. He stated that it was the inten-

tion to put a railroad between Third and Fourth

arenues, as far north as Van Buren street.
Whether it was the intention to take the lots
fronting west on Fourth avenue was not

known, but the Company would do so as soon

s they damaged the property so as to get it

Creach, the eight-hour singer, by invitation,

but those held by the latter were not signed by
the agent of the company. And it was provided
in the contracts that the Bompany could take
possession without paying a cent more.

The Chairman advised the delegation to join
with the Second Ward in a cross-bill, saying that
the snit would be the biggest ever known in the
county, and would last some time.

Several were called on to say something, but
no one spoke.

STARTLING RUMORS.

There was a gathering of between forty and fity people at No. 44 Polk street last evening, about balf of them being property owners either on Third avenue or contiguous streets. Joel Bigelow called them to order, and, after several had declined the bonor, was prevailed upon to It has beretofore been noted in this column that Vanderbilt was evidently trying to wrest the Union Pacific from Jay Gould, as his buying into the Northwestern and his consolidation of the Chicago & Canada Southern with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern certainly indicated such intention on his part. It is now claimed that Vanderbilt has virtually obtained control of the Union Pacific, and that the change of the ownership in the management of the road will mown, but the Company would do so as soon as they damaged the property so as to get it cless enough. Under the present State Constitution the property-owners could secure indemnity for damages, and he supposed the object of the meeting was to devise ways and means to get them. It was well known that wherever a railway touched, the property was damaged. All should unite for the purpose of msintaining their rights and keeping the Company south of Twelfth street. The tracks should not come further north, because the ground would some day be needed for "whole-sale stores," and would be very valuable. The School Board should be appealed to to stop the Company at Twelfth street, which they could do by refusing to allow them to cross the school property, unless ample indemuity was given, not only for that ground, but for the damage which would result to the Jones School. The way to do was for for property-owners to engage lawyers and file a cross-oill when the Company commenced a condemnation suit. The speaker thought new roads ought to enter alongside of existing lines, where the property was already damaged. And this would make five lines.

Mr. Herr made a few remarks, in which he said the cars ought to be hauled into the city by horses.

Creach, the eight-hour singer, by invitation, oon become apparent. The money with which to buy up Union Pacific is said to have been secured by Vanderbilt selling a large amount of Lake Shore stock when it went up recently, on the reports that the New York Central intended to lease this road. It is now believed . that Vanderbilt started those rumors in order to force up the stock of the Lake Shore to be enabled to realize a larger amount of money than he could have done otherwise. Vanderbilt of course means to retain a controling interest in the Lake Shore,

but, as he owns nearly all of the stock, he could safely dispose of a large amount. He may let go of Michigan Central whenever he finds that he tieeds more money to carry out his plans, as he can easily spare the road,—the Lake Shore via the Chicago & Canada Southern giving him just as good a connection.

It is further rumored that Gould, finding he no longer controls the Union Pacific, is surfous to form a combination with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and extend the latter road, at once to Ogden, where connection with the Central Pacific is made. In this way he would secure a double line to the Pacific Coast, both via Chicago and St. Louis, using the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri River via Chicago, and the Wahash, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and Kansas Pacific via St. Louis, and thus be able to defy Vanderbilt even if he has got the Union Pacific. Creach, the eight-hour singer, by invitation, sung a dity.

Mr. Monninger, representing a committee from the Fifth Ward, said that 700 property-owners had signed the remonstrance-circulating there. He claimed that "humbuggery" had been resorted to in getting options, and that not as much property had been bought as was said. A couple of hundred property-owners were going to the Council Committee-meeting Thursday, and he asked the Second Ward to send a delegation. The two bodies would join together, and "Nothing else could be done in the Court-House."

Mr. Eck said the contracts held by the Railway Company were signed by the property-owners, but those, held by the latter were not signed by the agent of the company. And it was provided

EAST-BOUND TRAFFIC. The railroads leading east from this city did a large business last week. The new tariff went into effect yesterday. Some of the Southwest ern papers have been shouting lately because the business on their roads has increased, and claimed that all this traffic was diverted from the Chicago roads. The increase in the business of these roads has been no more marked than the increase during the last few weeks on the Chicago roads. The announcement of a further advance in freight rates simply stimulated traffic to such an extent that the roads here were

fic to such an extent that the roads here were unable to carry all that was offered, and the result was that the Southwestern roads got some of the business the Chicago roads were unable to take care of. Whenever the Chicago roads have sufficient cars to carry all the freight that offers, the roads leading cast from the Southwest will get mighty little.

The total amount of freight carried last week by the various roads leading cast from this city was as follows: Michigan Central, 13,641,311 pounds: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 18,522,927; Pittsburg, Fort Wavne & Chicago, 12,610,613; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 7,403,940; Baitmore & Ohio, 7,599,704. This makes the percentage of business done by each road as follows: Michigan Southern, 22,8; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 31; Pittsburg, Fort Wavne & Chicago, 21; Pittsburg, Fort Wavne & Chicago, 21; Pittsburg, Cincinnation of Chicago, 21; Pittsburg, Cinc no one spoke.

The Chairman suggested that a committee be appointed to draft petitions to the Council and Board of Education, and that another meeting be held Wednesday evening.

Mr. Monninger stated that the Fifth Ward people had fixed it so that the Company could not cross Twenty-second street. He didn't say Mr. Kosminski didn't believe in doing any-thing which would prevent the increase of the commerce of the city, but he coincided with the Chairman's idea, which would lessen the danger to life and limb. If the roads come into the to life and limb. If the roads come into the heart of the city, the workingmen would be driven to the outskirts to find homes. He believed the Council would see to it that the interests of the people were protected.

The Chairman said the time was when Chicago needed railroads, but if they came in now they should pay all the damage they did.

Mr. Creach denounced the "coming in" as an outrage, saving there was enough of a nuisance now for railroads in the Fifth Ward.

On motion, L. L. Coburn, T. A. Newton, and C. L. Jenks were appointed to draft the petitions above referred to. The Chair was added.

Mr. Scanlan said if there were no people back of State street the stores there could not live. gan Central, 22.8; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 31; Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 21.1; Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 12.4; Baitimore & Ohio, 12.7. The reason the Michigan Central's percentage is smaller than usual, and that of the Baitimore & Ohio higher, is mainly due to the fact that the former held off a little, and the latter was allowed to run ahead to even up the percentage the former having run ahead and the latter behind, the amount allowed them under the east-bound pooling arrangement. Mr. Scanlan said if there were no people back of State street the stores there could not live. C. H. Morse was then introduced, and told his story about the remonstrance which he presented to Carter Harrison and others against a railroad on York street, and which defeated the proposition in the Council Railroad Committee. He advised the getting up of remonstrances against the Chicago & Western Indiana coming in on Third avenue. It should enter on an existing line. He was not opposed to railroads: they had done the city much good; but they should not be allowed to destroy the homes which people had labored years to procure.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Western Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad was sold to-day under chancery foreclosure. The only bid received was one of \$300,000 from Henry W. Smitners, who appeared in behalf of himself, Joseph Hickson, E. W. Meddaugh, and W. F. Whitehouse as Purchasing Trustees for the Grand Trunk Railroad. Two checks for \$50,000 each were paid by the purchasers this noon to bind the bargain. Some time ago the Eastern Division of this road was purchased by the Grand Trunk Road. The former extends from Port Huron to Flint, and to-day's purchase runs from Lansing to Milton, on the Indiana State line. The purchasers on the Indiana State line. The purchasers of the two divisions met to-day and completed an organization, the name of which is to be the Northwestern Division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, with a capital stock of \$1.500,000, and a Board of Directors composed of Joseph Hickson, L. J. Sarzeant, E. W. Meddaugh, James McMillan, William C. Besrdsly, William S. Shepard, and David J. Norton.

The Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, between Fiint and Lansing, is now in possession of Vanderbilt. Au offer will be made, and if he refuses to seil, the Grand Trunk will build a connecting link of their own between the two

The proceedings of the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee held in New York on the the 14th have just been officially promulgated by Commissioner Fink. It appears that considerable business was transacted, but little of which has been made public. The most important work done was fee follows: connecting link of their own between the two divisions this fall, the latter being of ne use in

QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
QUINCY. Ill., Aug. 25.—The lease of the
Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad to the Wabash Company has finally been effected, the papers having been signed a few days since. The contract is for ninety-nine years. It has not only been completed, but, in addition thereto, the iron for the extension of the road is being negotiated for. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Company, by this agreement, is to build the road from its present terminus, within four miles of Milan, to the Burlington & Southwestern Road and from that point the Wabash will push it westward to the Missouri River as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It is the purpose to intersect the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern at the most convenient point, but the route thereto is not yet positively determined. It is probable, however, that the shortest survey will be accepted, at least temporarily, as the Wabash is anxious to effect the junction, so as to complete its through line from this city to the Union Pacific Road at Omaha. This will require the construction of about thirty miles of road.

It is believed the arrangement entered into will insure the building of the twenty-two miles of road from Camp Pointto Quincy, independent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, whose track the Wabash now uses from that place, as well as the extension to the Missouri River. of Milan, to the Burlington & Southwestern Road

MORE INSTRUCTIONS FROM FINK.

MORE INSTRUCTIONS FROM FINK.

The following circulars have just been issued by Commissoner Fink:

To avoid misunderstanding, you are informed, that the east-bound freight which was received and loaded and way-billed at the original point of shipment the day previous to that in which a new tariff goes linio effect will be shipped under the tariff rates, and shall be received by connecting roads, althought it may not reach them with some days after the day on which the tariff rates go into effect.

In order to avoid detention it is important that the date on which such freight was received at the original point of shipment should be noted on way-bills when such freight is rebilled at intermediate points in the route. Freight bills at less than tariff rates on and after the day on which increased rates go into effect will be held at junction point until way-vills are corrected. This applies to all freight without exception.

The resolution submitted to the vote of the Joint Executive Committee, as per circular No. 53, reading as follows. "That the rate on live hogs to Boston shall be 10 cents above fourth-class rate outfreight shipped to Boston for export." (same rate as to New York), has been adopted, fourteen companies voting in the affirmative, one in the near-tive, others not voting. The new rate will go into effect Sept. 15.

SARATOGA INVESTIGATION.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

were to make any laws to govern the New York Central and Erie which would place them at a disadvantage as to their rivals in other States. An enactment by Congress or a Board of Arbitration would save a great deal of annovance and the railroads much loss. If there were general controlling principles established for through business the railroads would then be all on an equality. The Lexislatures of the different States could then deal with the local traffic as circumstances would require, subject to the general law. If the pool rates are observed between the trunk lines it ends competition. He did not want to be understood as being in favor of the demoralized state of things of the past few years. He is in favor of legislation that will remedy the evil. fort to Get. Her Boy.

But Is Arrested and Held on a Charge of Kidnaping.

Her Story of the Affair, and also Mr. Atwood's.

The Two Are Unable to Agree About the Facts.

THE KANSAS CITY PASSENGER

last Thursday, when action was to have been

OMAHA. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—A conference of officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,

s being held here to adjust freight difficulties

C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager of the C., B. & Q.,

A. E. Touzalin, Manager of the B. & M., J. T. Clark, General Assistant-Superintendent of the Union Pacific, and E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, are in attendance. The prospects are that a settlement of the trouble will be made some time to-morrow.

PINE'S OPPERS

St. Louis, Aug. 25.-Albert Fink, Pool Com-

missioner of the trunk lines, and Chairman of the Western Executive Committee, telegraphed

here to day that he had requested the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road to restore pas-senger rates from Kansas City to New York, and states that if this is not done he will order the Eastern roads to stop the sale of tickets of

SOLD. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Western Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad,

extending from Lansing, Mich., to Valparaiso,

orders to resume the sale of all tickets reading over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis

Mr. France Chandler, General Ticket and Pas-

Orleans Railroad, has just arrived in this city from New Orleans. He says there is no yellow-fever anywhere on the line of his road, but passenger business is rather dull at present. He expects a rousing business, however, during the fall and winter.

The order of Commissioner Fink, that shipments for Texas will be diverted for the present from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Alton, in order to equalize the rates, applies to business from New York only, and not on business from this city and other points. These roads are still in the market for all the Texas business they can get at all other points except New York.

ceed to Winnipeg to discuss business connected with the Manitoba Southern. The road has already a charter, and it is said its terminal point will be the boundary line at the new town,

where a bridge will connect both roads across the Red River, giving direct rail connection with Winnipeg independent of the Pembina branch.

DIXON.

city from Yazoo City, the Ava'anche is in pos-

ession of the following dying declaration of H

Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton Rallroad, returned from the East yesterday. He save he was not present at he meeting of the "High Joints" in New York 'last Thursday, when action was to have been taken in regard to the cut in passenger-rates from Kansas City and St. Louis, but he saw Commissioner Fink on the following day, and learned from him that the Executive Committee placed the whole matter in his (Fink's) hands, and instructed him to restore the rates to the old basis of \$24 from Mississippl-River points to New York; and that, in case any of the roads should refuse to abide by his orders, to yrder all connecting roads to take from sale the tickets of such offending roads. Mr. Fink is also to make arrangement to have the payment of commissions stopped from all Western points. Mr. Fink at present is trying to induce the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, which road commenced the present trouble, to restore the rates, and thus avoid the necessity of adopting extreme measures. Mrs. Atwood sent Mrs. Rines to see if Mr. Dur-ham lived there, and if they had her child, Mrs. Atwood believing that her boy. whom she had lost sight of a year and a balf ago, at the time of her divorce from the father, had passed into the hands of the Durhams. To the last question Mrs. D. returned a negative enswer, but the mother, seeing what she claimed to be the child in the yard, rushed to it with a wild cry of joy,—"My boy, my boy,"—hugring it in her arms and caressing it. Then she attempted to get it away. She lifted it in her arms and ran for the gate. Mrs. Durham wanted her to come in and talk to her; but no, she had the boy and started for a street-car. A little girl standing

that they could not leave, and he kept them until the officer came. The car-driver did not like the delay. Small boys were climbing over the car, women with bors arms were trying to seize the mother, and all was confusion. The driver remarked very forcibly to them to get off that car, and that he would not go on until the police came. At last Policeman Lundberg (who shot Hogan) arrived. He took the women into the Justice and shoe shop of Squire Ford, where they waited until the dummy left for Hyde Park, when they all went to jail, the mother holding her child close in her arms and begging the officers not to take him away. Mrs. Durham was there at the time the woman was arrested and saw that she was taken to the jail. The mother, her friend, and child lay for three hours in the jail. At last came the trial before the Justice of Hyde Park, Mr. Rogers.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, General Ticket and Pas-senger Agent of the Illinois Central, has given

as Rajob Durham. Mr. Nicols also testified to seeing it.

Mrs. Durham said that she had sent Rajob Durham, her adopted boy, aged 1/2 years, to the hen-yard during the afternoon, and that she heard him cry out, and had seen the woman Rose Hayden rushing off with the boy. The called was adopted by her from the Protestant Orohan Asylum about a year and a half ago; its name there was Atwood.

Mr. Durham said that he had adopted the child who was known as Atwood; that it had been under his care and protection. He was under contract with the Asylum. He did not supopose the case would have a final hearing in the present Court, and as that was the case he only made the charge of kidnapping. He held the child under contract, and was under bonds to bring it up as a good man should be brought up. He did not know anything about the maternity of the child. Miss Hayden might be its mother.

mother.

Here he was interrupted by a cry from the weeping mother, "Of course it is my child."

Mr. Durham, resuming, said he did not wish to deprive the mother of her child, and that her place was a court of law. "He would be satisfied if the woman was placed on her own recognizance to the Criminal Court.

His Dying Declaration.

Memphis (Tenn.) Acatanche, Aug. 23.

From a private letter to a gentleman in this M. Dixon: "I was walking down street, near Housemarie's saloon, and the first thing I knew was that I was shot. Wheeling round I saw guns pointing at me from every direction, and I

guns pointing at me from every direction, and I turned and ran up a stairway, when Jim Barksdale shot me in the back. Having already broken my wrist, I resched the stairs and fell. I then drew my pistol, and, with one hand holding to the steps fired my pistol with the hand that had the broken wrist and broken fluger. The attack was entirely unprovoked on my part. I denounce as a base lie that I had plotted the assassination of Barksdale. I wish Jim Barksdale was here to see how a brave man can die." The foregoing is the substance of the dying declaration of H. M. Dixon.

The correspondent further states that Dixon was shot five times in the back, not a bullet in the front. There are thirteen shotgun bullet holes in the back of his coat. Dixon lived from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the evening. He leaves a wife and six helpless little children. If he had had a fair showing he would have left his mark, but his enemies feared this and did not wish him to live until the meeting of the Independents the next day. The Democrats openly boast that Barksdale will be acquitted from any blame in the shooting of Dixon.

A plot was made to kill Flanagan the night previous, but he circumvented it by going home a different route than that usually taken previous, but he circumvented it by going home a different route than that usually taken DIXON INTERVIEWED.

A Vicksburg Commercial reporter some time ago interviewed Mr. Dixon as to his withdrawing from the canvass with the following result: R.—Mr. Dixon, I understand that you have

R.—Mr. Dixon, I understand that you have withdrawn from the canvass for the Sheriffaity of Yazoo County. Is this so?

H. D.—It is not true. I was forced to sign a document to that effect a few days since, in order to keep my family and friends from being murdered by an excited mob. But I do not, nor do my friends, consider it binding or valid under the circumstances, inasmuch as it did not express my sentiments or desires, and it was never my intention to abide by it, and I am now free to say that I am still a candidate and will continue to be; and if elected, which I fully expect to be. I will take charge of the office upon the filing of my bond and oath of office, or test my rights under the laws of the land.

R.—What has caused this movement against you?

you?

H. D.—I really do not know. I have heard of it for some time, but gave it no attention, and thought I could take care of myself. But they were too many for me when they began to crowd my family, and one of my children was quite sick.

R.—Mr. Dixon, from whom can I get a fair and unbiased statement of this matter?

H. D.—From any good and honest man in Yazoo County.—friend or fos, white or black; and I would rather have you publish both sides of it, and let the public be the judge.

MORTUARY,

Especial Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Polo, Ill., Aug. 25.—The funeral services of the late Chanceford R. Barber, Esc., one of the largest and wealthlest proprietors in Ogie County, took place at the Presbyterian Church in this city on Sabbath afternoon. The large audience-room was completely packed, many hundreds being unable to gain admission. The pastor, the Rev. Alexander Alison, preached the funeral discourse from isatab, xxv., 6-8. The singing was very fine. Mrs. Hunt, from Dixon, sang a couple of solos with fine effect. The floral decorations from Chicago were exquisite. The procession from the church to the cemetery consisted of ninety-two carriages, besides hundreds on foot. Mr. Barber was a banker in the city, and widely known for his liberality and aid in every good and noble work. He will be greatly missed.

Miss Rose Hayden Makes an Ef-

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Mrs. Atwood and her friend, Mrs. Rines, went to the house of Warren J. Durham, No. 354 Ellis avenue, just over the limits in Hyde Park. There started for a street-car. A little girl standing near gave an alarm: "She is kidnapping Ralph! She is kidnapping him." It took but an instant for a crowd to gather. The corners at Oakland are noted for the number of loafers and children who hang around there. These answered the cry, and made a rush for the scene, where there were seen two women with a little pale-faced crying boy in their arms trying to get to a car, and around them a crowd of at least 300. A man stepped up as they got to the car and said that HE WOULD DETAIN THEM,

were sworn, and stated, either in their testimony or in conversation afterwards, as follows:
Officer Lundberg testified to the arrest of Miss
Rose Hayden, otherwise Mrs. Atwood, and
Mrs. M. E. Rines, for kidnapping a child known
as Ralph Durham. Mr. Nicols also testified
to seeing it. ind., was sold in this city to-day to Joseph Hickson and others, representing the Grand Trunk Railway. It will be used as a part of

except New York.

Mr. Donaid A. Smith, George Stephens, W. S. Alexander, J. J. Hill, and a number of other St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad men are at St. Vincent looking over railroad matters. It is learned that they are there for the purpose of selecting a route along the Red River for the extension of the present line to a point opposite West Lynne, Man., where the Smith and Hudson Bay Companies have located a town on the Manitoba side of the boundary. They will proceed to Winnigeng of discreta hydrogeness connected.

the hospital, where she was sick. The mother had met Mrs. Thompson about two months ago, and the latter had asked her if she had seen Arthur. Miss Hayden said no, but she had been looking for him. She was told he was with Mr. Durbam. Miss Hayden went to Durbam and told him that she wanted her boy. He had said there was no such child at his house. When Miss Hayden saw her child she tried to get it, and the rest was known. Miss Hayden repeated Mrs. Rines' evidence.

Mrs. Rines' evidence.

Mrs. Rines and Miss Hayden were held on their own recognizance to the Criminal Court. The child was given to Mr. Durbam under bonds.

THE SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM THE SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM
as the reporter first entered it was very sad. As
he looked around he saw a mother leaning over
a chair crying. A little man (Mr. Durham) was
holding a child and facing the stern Judge. A
few women were scattered around, and the
rest of the audience was made of attorneys
(looking for work), policemen, some of
whom should have been on beat.
The child was bale and weary, and, as the reporter played with it, said, "If those women
come again I will drive them away." The
mother was crying, and every now and then
asked to kiss her boy who had been taken from
her.

The child weight root for Direct most content in the Crimical Caret.

The child weight root for Direct plans over the content of the content

LOO.

sisters. Her father, or her step-father, I be-lieve, died some time that year, and as for her mother, why, she was dead when the girl was 11 years old, and at this time she was 19. So I couldn't have run away with her from her pa-rents very well considering that they were dead."

"When did you come West?"
"In Novemoer, 1872."
"And she came with you?"
"Yes."
"With her sisters' consent?"
"Yes. Her oldest sister knows the day she came away."
"Did she pass as your wife?"
"Well, now, look here; the fact of the matter was this: You see, I told her if she'd come with me and carry her sails straight, and do right, I'd marry her. Well, she came. I lived with her awhile, and we got along pretty well."
"And the fruits of your miles."

"DID YOU HAVE THE BOY

"But you continued to support her?"
"Yes, sir. The year I was married I gave her \$700, and kept her from want, because I wouldn't see her suffer. I have done this—I don't mind telling you—ever since we settled in November, 1877."
And thus stands the case as between the two parties. As records the ownership of the child.

parties. As regards the ownership of the ci the Courts will have to decide.

SUB-EARTH AIR-DUCT.

Fine Results in a Creamery-Preserver Butter, Cheese, Milk, and Fresh Ment Perfection. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WHITE WATER, Wis., Aug. 23 .- Cold Spring Creamery is situated two miles northwest of

and operated by himself and sons. The milk of

sixty-two cows owned on the farm and the cows of fourteen other farms in the vicinity are daily

manufactured into butter and cheese. The butter

is sold mostly in Eastern markets, and to-day Mr.

Marshall closed out a large lot of tubs to go to

Colorado. The cheese is all sold in the Liver-pool and London markets, and sells for as high a price as the choice brands of English cheese.

Mr. Marshall has made as high as 280,000

pounds of cheese in a single season. To us, the most interesting feature of this important indus-

The Evils Growing Out of a Friendty Game.

A Bearding-House Convulsed, and Two Lawsuits Started.

During the past week all has been confusion and excitement in a fushionable Michigan avenue boarding-house, situated this side of Twelfth street, caused by an event the character of which ought to be foreign to any well-regulated house, and it to be boped that the moral to be drawn from this story will serve as a warning in the future to all landladies, and cause them to inquire more particularly into the habits of their voung gentlemen toarders before they are allowed to take up their abode in the house.

From the facts in the case it seems that a young man named

with her awhile, and we got along pretty well."

"And the fruits of your union—"

"Well, she said there were two. I'll acknowledge the first—this boy—was mine. Now, I ain't going to say the second wasn't mine, for I wasn't living with her at the time."

"Your mutual happiness didn't hold out, then?"

"No. I liked the girl,—she's as pretty a woman as ever walked, you know,—

BUT WE DIDN'T HITCH

The fact is, she kept going away from me. Why, she went away five different times, and has lived in as many as twenty different houses. She has a very excitable temper, and she displayed it towards me every day, without cause, either. I found her out on the streets late at night, time and again, and brought her in. The fact is, she was continually wanting to see other men, and then when I'd be working out late at nights she'd say I was off with other women. You can just put this down: that I always paid her way wherever she went, for she never earned one cent,—or didn't while she lived with me, and for a long time atterwards."

"You didn't consider, then, that she was carrying her sails straight, and didn't marry her?"

"Oh, I've told her several times that I'd From the facts in the case it seems that a young man named

EVAN T. BLIGGOTT.

a member of the firm of Bayley & Ellicott, dealers in coal at 36 Dearborn street, applied to the lady of the house in question some time ago for the privilege of resting his head uron one of her pillows and deriving his sustenance from her table. This request was granted, and, as the young man was of pleasing address and polite manners, he speedily worked his way into the good graces of the household, and made himself generally agreeable.

On cool evenings it had been the wont of the boarders, both ladies and gentlemen, to come together and indulge in the fascinating French game of "loo" for a small stake, "just to make it interesting," and in course of time young Ellicott was favored by admission to these parties. The games went on for some time, and it turned out that Ellicott was very often the winner. In course of time this began to excite the suspiction of the boarders, so it was determined to watch him.

This was done, and one evening Ellicott, as is alleged by the complainant in yesterday's suit, was detected in the act of dealing himself

A HAND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE FACE,

her?"
"Oh, I've told her several times that I'd marry her right off if she'd only keep her mouth shut three days."
"That was asking a good deal of a woman, "Maybe it was. At any rate, she didn't do it.
As I said, she left me five different times,—last in March, 1873."
"Well, what than? Did you contribute to her A HAND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PACK,

"Well, what then? Did you contribute to her support?"
"I should say I did. I supported her right straight along during 1873 and 1874. In the fall of 1875, I guess it was,—it was when I was decorating the Chicago Club-House,—I agreed to give her a certain amount of money—\$8 a week—while she had this boy. I paid the money to her regularly, and more besides, and to cover the agreement I gave her a cote for \$1,800, which was placed in the hands of Robert F. Winslow. I told her that very day that I would marry her, but she wouldn't have it, because, I suppose, she was after other men. A HAND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PACK, while his opponents received their cards from the top. This, if true, showed that he had been depriving the lady-boarders of their pin-money through the sgenev of a "chilly deck," and the games came to an abrupt termination then and there, Ellicott leaving the house then and there, for that or some other reason.

The fact that one of the boarders in the house,

The fact that one of the boarders in the house,

J. A. LEEBERT,

is a genuine German Baron, lends a tinge of romance to the affair. This gentlemen says he was instrumental in the detection of Ellicott's alleged misconduct. After leaving the house, the young man, so Liebert says, began circulating stories in the neighborhood, which tended to smirch the irreproachable characters of the ladies in the house, and endeavored to justify his actions by saying that he was obliged to act thus in self-defense, as one of the ladies in the party was also manipulating the cards, in her favor.

at any time after your separation?"

"Yes. She sent is to me right after we made the agreement. In November, 1877—the year I married my present wife—I turned the boy over to the Protestant Orphan Asylum at this woman's direction, and, as nearly as I can get at it, he was adopted about fifteen minutes after he got there by the persons whom I now suppose to be the Durhams, though I knew nothing of that at the time. I was merely told that he had been placed in good hands."

"Didn't the child get into other hands before it was adopted aways happening to it. She first gave it to a Mrs. Ward, living on Ellis arenne. That was about two years after we senarated and made that agreement. Then she sent the boy to me half a dozen times, and I sent him back. She gave him to Mrs. Rines several times, and Mrs. Rines sent him to me. Even after I was married to my present wife, this woman sent him to me, and took him away several times. Once, while he was being sent around this way, I paid his board over here on the West Slide for five weeks. Finally, by the advice of Mrs. Ward, and at the direction of this woman, I sent him to the Asylum." party was also manipulating the cards, in her favor.

Now the young lady be is said to have referred to happens to be handsome, and the German Baron, as is the case with German Barons as a class, was desperately in love with her. When he heard the report of Ellicott's fasult to the "light of his life," he was quick to resent it, and heaved upon the defenseless head of the young man all the opprobious epithets he could think of, such as cheat and thief. Now this was more than human nature could stand, so Ellicott hied him to the courts and began suit sgainst the action of a German house for slander, claiming \$1,000 as a balm for his lacerated reputation. This suit is now pending in the courts.

The Baron says he waited some time for an apology from Ellicott, but the looked-for apology was not forthcoming, and, at the advice of his solicitors, the Baron went 'to the office of Justice Brayton Saturday afternoon and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Evan T. Ellicott, who,

BY USE OF CARDS, DID FRAUDULENTLY OB

TAIN

from J. A. Liebert and others a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of \$2."

This warrant was put in the hands of a Constable, who was directed to serve it yesterday, but it was found that Ellicott had left the city for a few days.

Toinking to obtain some further information regarding the matter, a Tribuus reporter decided to call on Baron Liebert at the boarding-house in question, and, after a short walk and a laborious tugging at a defective door-bell, the scribe found himself the sole occupant of a typical boarding-house parlor. When questioned regarding the matter of the warrant, he told his story in a concise mapper, omitting to embellish it in any particular.

First be succeeded in exacting a promise from the scribe that the name of the landlady should not be dragged into the matter, as he was op-

the scribe that the name of the landlady should not be drarged into the matter, as he was opposed to compromising her in any manner.

"I am opposed," he said, "to bringing the matter into the courts, as the ladies do not fancy the idea of acting as witnesses. If Mr. Ellicott will consent to make ample apologies I shall be willing to drop the matter entirely."

The gentleman stated that his name was J. A. Liebert, that he was a German Baron, but that in this country be had dropped the title, as he did not believe it was "business." He was the President of the Liebert Manufacturing Company, doing business at 186 Jackson street.

Having gleaned all the information that was possible from the source the reporter left.

If this matter reaches the courts it will undoubtedly furnish an abundance of food for the gossips.

man who raised a disturbance, and got Morgan safely to jail. After a while the matter quieted down, and Morgan came out. As an instance of my brother's generosity, he paid for the mandered man's wife a mortgage which her handar had left, and also educated her child."

"Has not Morgan a mulatto wife!"

"Certainly he has. That is well known to Yazoo, where it increased his popularity. He was run out of the county at last. I will tell you how. There was a political meeting abvertised by the Radicals to which they is vited the Democrate for discussion. My mother and a party went. Morgan gol no, and in a speech said something about Ames. Henry replied, 'You are a liar, and Ames is a rouse.' Instantly there was the greatest confusion; pistols were drawn and numerous shots exchanged. My brother had nive bullet-holes in his coat. In less than five minutes the Radicals had been cleared from the room, and Morgan was chased outside the borders of the county. He has never returned, and never will."

"What have you beard of the killing?"

"What have received a letter from Henry's wife, the facts being in the main the same as those in the papers. The only difference was that Henry ran as an Independent cavidata. This put his associates down on bim. Yet Mr. Singleton assured my mother that his election to the Sheriffalty was certain. Henry, I so knowledge, was a buildozer. That is what makes the affair so strangs to me."

Mrs. Dixon, the mother of the deceased, had an interview with Secretary McCrary Friday night, with a view to obtaining. If possible, protection for her other son, Frank, who is about 22 years old. Mr. McCrary assured her that he anticipated no harm to him. He was not in politics, and had done nothing for which to fear. Mrs. Henry Dixon and children have been telegraphed for and will be here in a few days.

LABOR AND CAPITAL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Aug. 25.—The strike of o

which was supposed to have reached a successful issue here, has broken out again. All the

workmen in the city are now on a strike. Work

was renewed in most of the shops upon an accession to the coopers' terms, but the coopers now silege that the shops where work was resumed have been supplying barrels to the firms still holding out. The result has been a new bitterness of feeling, and a general renewal of the struggle. AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. J. H. HAVERLY

TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT:

FIRST AND LAST WERK
Of Cazauran's Adaptation of Sardon's Play,

MOTHER AND SON,

BT A. M. PALMERS

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPY.

The New York Cast. Appropriate Seenery.

The Fitting Properties. The Original Music.

Wattness Wednesdays and Saturdays—Night Prices,

top. 1.—WIDOW BEDOTT—Burgess & Locks Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. and Wednesday, last nights and Mat JOHN DILLON,

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matince, the new comedy written expressly for Mr. Dillon, earlied A QUARTER TO ELEVEN. Friday Night-John Dillon's Beneat.
Monday, Sept. 1-DENMAN THOMPSON as "Johns

PARK-PLACE PAVILION.

as produced for the first time directly under church suspices, and with grand choral effects by Chicago church choirs.

Admission 25 cents. Pew seats reserved, 25 cents extra. Children 15 cents.

Seats can be secured at Lyon & Healy's music store, State-st., from and after Friday, Aug. 29. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

GREAT REDUCTION

Leaxerins WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SOUPS of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLE-MAN at Madras to his brother as WORGESTER, Mag, 1851. GRAVIES PISH "Tell LEA & PER-HOT & COLD EINS that their many is highly essected in India, and is, in monitor, the most pa-atable as well as the JOINTS

Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.

LEA & PERRINS 26 College-place and 1 Union-Square NEW YORK.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. This article is one which really passence entraordinary meris. By consulting reliable physicians
in your own locality, you will find that the above is
true. It is far superior to the ordinary powers placter, all the so-called electrical appliances and to all
external remedies whatever. It contains entirely
new elements which cause it to relieve pain at
once, strengthen and cure where other plastons will
not even relieve. For Lamacese and Weakness of
the back, diseased Kidneys, Lung and Chest delcuities, Rheumatism. Neglected Colds, Female
Affections, and all local aches and pains, it is simply the best remedy ever devised, field by all
Druggists. Price 25 cents.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Amendment to Rule 1 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City

Chicago, to Take Effect Aug. 29, 1879.

RULE 1-WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be pure white Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be pure and reasonably clean.

No. 1 AMBER WHEAT shall be pure and reasonably clean.

No. 1 LONG RED WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 LONG RED WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 2 LONG RED WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red winter as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 RED WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red winter wheat of both light and dark colors of the abarbar-baried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 RED WINTER WINTER WINTER HALL be red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors of the abarbar-baried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

and True."

READ

- A. S. Bort, U. S. A., hat the Pacific. E. D. Rice, of Prooklyn, is at the Sherman. Henry Bates, of Boston, is at the Gardner. des. of New Orleans, is at the Gr W. G. Taylor, U. S. A., is a guest of the Tra
- South, of Alabaster, Mich.,
- K. Lanning, Jr., Washington, is a gue ge B. Vittum, Canton, Ill., is
- of the Sherman. R. B. Ricketson, proprietor Axtel House,
- Sargeant and Ben Butterworth, of Cincin, are registered at the Pacific. dre Lambert Tree and family returned t
- the city from Wankesha yesterday.

 C. V. Smith, of the Republican, Centreville alen, is sojourning at the Tremont.
- Charles Snaw, Superintendent of the Indialroad, Bombay, is a guest of the Pacific. W. E. Drakesford, Liverpool, J. and W. ucham, London, Eng., are stopping at the
- Miss Louise Searle, Harry Hunter, and C. E. Rice, of the Evangeline Combination, are guests
- William Young, William M. McLaren, and W. T. Underwood, of Milwaukee, are registered at the Pacific.
- Charles P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, is at the Tremont.
- B. Fitzpatrick and family, Henry R. Bradbury and A. Vondersnider, of London, are among the mests of the Sherman.
- Mr. Melville Stone, editor of the Dai'y News, of this city, has returned from an extensive tour in Europe, with improved health.

 The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse. optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 10 a. m., 69; 12 m., 69; 3 n. m., 69; 7 n. m., 67. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.49; 7 p. m., 23.54.
- Lient. Ward, of the West Twelfth Street Po-ce Station, reports that a woman named Mrs. rmour, living at No. 25 Sholto street, is in des-tute circumstances, and in need of immediate clief. She is ill herself, and her four young bildren have but little life left in them, owing the lack of proper care and nourishment.
- 1 ac whereabouts of T. H. Metcalfe, the missing bank messenger, remain as great a mystery as ever. His wife has left the botel where she was employed, and is supposed to have gone off to join her husband. The Bank of Montreal is making an active effort to find their late employe, and the opinion gains ground that they have strong reasons for discovering him.
- A meeting of the Workingwoman's Industrial Protective Union. was beld last evening at 13 South Halsted street. Mrs. Anna Schock pre-ided, and opened the meeting with a few renarks, after which she read an original poem utilled "The Cook County Jail." The provamme consisted of recitations, readings, and ausic. The Union will hold a reception and upper at the hall, Thursday evening, for the enefit of the projected home.

 The ladies interested in the Woman's Hostal, Woman's Exchange, and the Home for the Priendless held an informal meeting at the exposition Building yesterday at noon, for the arpose of settling upon the space to be occubed by the three organizations during the Exsition. They have been assigned the room at a south end of the building just east of the neerstory. The display will be limited to nev articles and the usual productions of male domestic art.
- estic art. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Garden its Division, No. 422. Sons of Temperance, was eld at their hall. No. 213 West Madison street, at evening. A very large number were in aymidance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The meeting was opened by homas Moulding, Past Worty Patriarch, who will a that the was gold to each to the control of the c domas Moulding, Past Worty Patriarch, who id that be was glad to see so any present. Other old members of the Order dressed the audience, and the literary exercist were proceeded with. Recitations by Waltzman and Mrs. Nellie Thorne were the incipal feature of the evening, the young lady libiting considerable talent as a reader. The orranme included singing and instrumental iske, after which refreshments were served in the audience dispersed.
- A small strike, a trifle more senseless than even the usual run of such, occurred yesterday at Robert Law's coal-yard. Mr. Law had hired about thirty colored men to assist in unloading coal vessels, and his Caucasian employee kicked against working with negroes who did not belong to the Union. To soothe their feelings lift. Law offered to confine the operations of the colored men to one vessel, while the whites unloaded the other then at the wharf, but the attempted compromise was rejected. So the white men quit work. There was no trouble about wages or hours of work, nothing but the irrepressible conflict of race and color. Just where the color line should be drawn is hard to settle, but one would think that for such a black job as unloading coal the darker a fellow was to start with the less likely he would be to "show dirt." Mr. Law appears to think so, for the places of the strikers will be filled immediately with colored men.

 Dr. Isaac D. Kilbourne, of this city, died at Geneva Lake. Wis., at an early hour yesterday morning. He had been suffering with endlepsy for a year or more, and Friday last he fell from the pier at Geneva Lake, and ruptured a bloodwassel. Dr. Kilbourne was born in Orange County, in Vermont, in 1826, and began the practice of dentistry there. In 1836 he removed to Chicago, where he soon built no a large and flourishing practice. This was broken up by the fire of 1871, and Dr. Kilbourne afterwards obtained a responsible position in the Post-Office, which he was compelled to resign last spring on account of ill-health. He was a brother of Dr. E. H. Kilbourne, Super-intendent of the Northern Asylum for the Inspace at Elgin. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will take place this afternoon from No. 1357 Indians avanue.

 An adjourned meeting of the resident mem-
- An adjourned meeting of the resident mems of the Society of the Army of the Tenness was held yeaterday afternoon in the parlors
 the Palmer House. Col. J. M. Loomis preed, and a large attendance was present. The
 mmittee on Nominations reported the folving names for an Executive Committee;
 nator John A. Logan, W. E. Strong, I. P.
 msey, J. M. Loomis, Joseph Stockton, A. L.
 etlain, Martin Beem, W. L. Barnum, H. N.
 predge, J. S. Reynolds, and J. T. Macauley,
 nator Logan was elected Chairman of the
 mmittee, which will hold its first meeting
 into a few days. The date for the annual reton has not yet been fixed, but it will probabe held soon after Gen. Grant's return to
 a country, so that the General may be an
 nored guest. The work of preparation is to
 intrusted to nine sub-committees, whose
 airmen will be members of the Executive
 mmittee. The meeting adjourned subject to
 call of the Chairman.
 The Building Committee of the new Mysic-
- Building Committee of the new Musical process of construction at the corner of the angles of the building shall be strong tisfactory. It was determined a few days subject the pipes to a test, and for that e Mr. R. T. Crane, Mr. H. M. Singer, Mr. an Clark, Measrs. Hay and Prentiss, ex. Dr. Adler, architect; Mr. George Carsuperintendent; and Mr. H. H. Remthe contractor for the sewer-work, were tyesterday morning and took at the sewers. The pipes and considered the sewer work, were tyesterday morning and took at the sewers. The pipes and considered the sewers of the sewer work, were tyesterday morning the sewer work, were tyesterday morning and took at the sewers. The pipes and considered the sewer of the sewer work, were tyesterday morning the mail, and the say to test them thoroughly is by subjection to a water pressure. Friday the places the pipes discharge into the main sewer immed up, and the pipes were filled with Testerday inorning there had been no fole lowering of the water in the manning test was satisfactory to the Board lie Works, the difference in bight of the and lowest pipes being about twenty. It was not satisfactory to Mr. Crane, r, who desiried to subject the pipes to a coff two pounds to the square inch with tube of small diameter, to measure the the water if there proves to be As the pipes have been newly-cemented nington thinks the test will be a severe the believes the work will stand it. For pose of witnessing the result of the test, temme above-named will meet at the islat it o'clock this morning.

 THE MATON STUCK.

 THE WATON STUCK.

- When the case was called the Mayor falled to show up, being out of town, but the carriage-maker and his friends were out in full force. George Sisson was present to look after the interests of his Honor, and praved for an shate-ment on the ground that Maguire had brought the suit individually, while the work had been done by the firm of Wilson & Maguire. This Justice Hammer overruled, as previous to the trial Maguire had moved for an amendment, which was granted.
- trial Maguire had moved for an amendment, which was granted.

 Upon this, Sisson asked for a change of venue. This was granted, and a solemn procession filed out and down the street to Justice Bravton's court. Here the Mayor's attorney applied for a continuance. This was refused for want of grounds, and, beaten at every point, Sisson was obliged to go abead on the merits of the case.

 Mr. Harrison's coachman, his agent's book-keeper, and the plaintiff were the only witnesses called, and an immense amount of testimony, most of which had no bearing upon the case, was taken.
- most of which had no bearing upon the case, was taken.

 After listening to this babble for some two hours, Judge Bravton decided the case against Mayor Harrison, bringing judgment against him for \$1 and costs.

 The whole affair was laughable throughout, the ignorance of the legal talent engaged serving to make the case a veritable comedy of errors. It is not known whether the Mayor will appeal it or not.
- FOREIGN ENGLISH.
- The following stalwart specimen of English is taken from yesterday's Staats-Zeitung. It is a letter sent by a German residing in Hamburg to a Chicago newspaper office:

- letter sent by a German residing in Hamburg to a Chicago newspaper office:

 Gentleman!

 The heading of my letter will show you, that I am the proprietor of an important and well recommended advertisement office, which has been established many years ago. I am the lease-holder of all newspapers of Spain, Portagal, of the "Vienna Presse" and the "Berlin Tribune," from what it will be evident to you that my connections are very considerable ones.

 In consequence of the more and more extending commerce between Germany and America a great many of german business men feel the necessity to make propagands in America by inserting advertisements in the American Newspapers and so I would be very glade to enter in affaires with you, for to procure my customers a ratual way of insertion in your papers.

 In the first place it would be recommendable, if you would allow me a free copie of your esteemed paper, which you could forward me in certain spaces of time by cross-piece of timber, the postage being on my charge.

 Enclosed I send you a schedule of interrogatories, which you will please fill out exactly, (Form A); Should you have any scrouple about inserting lottery-advertisements—like B-so mention it in the Schedule; but I note expressly, that you will receive mertions of every kind. The same I take the liberty to ask you the question, whether you are willing to enclose circulars—similar to the jouned (C) in your issue of newspapers, one to each of your subscribers, but here also you must consider that the circulars will be ready for the issue, that is to say, printed, folded, and cut.

 At last I beg you to answer my present as soon as nossible and if convenient I will remit you my orders by returning mail. Yours very respectfully
 - THE CITY-HALL.
- Three cases of diphtheria and two of scarletfever were reported yesterday. The employes of the North 8tde Pumping Works were paid vesterday afternoon.
- The Health Officer yesterday condemn 7,520 pounds of unwholesome meat, and abated 415 puisances. The Comptroller will pay the bridge-tender to-day, and the Commissioner of Public Works the employes of the West Side Pumping-
- The Committee on Gas met yesterday after noon, but in the absence of any further proposi-tions to light the streets from the gas com-panies no action was taken. The Committee adjourned subject to call.
- Supt. Kirkland took the levels of the new City-Hall yesterday, and did not find a greater variation than from a quarter to half an inch in the walls. He expressed some surprise that the settling had not been greater, and must certainly be convinced that there is no immediate danger of the structure falling down.
- The Mayor was absent from his office vester-day, but there was no perceptible difference in the transacting of the public business. He returned late in the afternoon with a gripsack, and was immediately pounced upon by Ald. Cullerton and McNally, who appear to be his confidential advisers. Reporters, as much as he loves them, could not get near him.
- Or. Sawver, who has been employed by the city to analyze samples of milk now being sold in the city, complains that the Milk Inspector cannot be gotten to furnish the necessary samples, etc. It may be that the Inspector has been too busy of late making specches and arranging for out-door mass-meetings to do anything else, and the Mayor would do well to look
- commissioner wanter says that it he has any-thing to do with approving estimates for work on the new City-Hall he will not allow the brick-contractor pay for sewer-brick unless he uses them. This is right; but, if an understand-ing is not reached between the city and the con-
- ahead now.

 Gen. Lieb announced yesterday that he was in favor of collecting water-rents direct from landlords instead of from the tenants, and, since the ordinances hold the landlords and not the tenants responsible in the matter, the suggestion is worth Commissioner Waller's consideration. The General says the adoption of the role would simplify the work in the water office, which is one of the reasons for the position he takes. he takes.
- An effort is on foot to buy the old hospital iot and the buildings thereon corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets. No one appears to know anything about what is wanted with it, or who is trying to make the purchase, so mysterious and unsatisfactory is everything that is done. The Comptroller visited the property resterday with a view to putting a value upon it, and, while be knows but little upon the subject, he is inclined to think that there is a railroads mixed up in the proposed purchase.
- The Committee on Elections met yesterday morning to further consider the Engle-Ballard Aldermanic contest. They called upon the City Attorney for an opinion as to the right of the Council to open and count the ballots, and were given a verbal answer to the effect that they had, but Mr. Grinnell asked for further time to more thoroughly examine into the matter. The Committee then adjourned until Friday morning, when it is expected that the further question of whether the contestant, by the delay already had in the matter, has not lost his rights in the premises will be raised.
- The mortality report for the week ending Saturday shows that, notwithstanding the oleasant weather, the death-rate was much larger than the previous week. The total deaths were 253, against 223 the former week, and 195 the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 39; diphtheria, 15; consumption and convulsions, 13 each; scarlet fever, inanition, and entero colitis, 11 each: croup and meningitis, 9 each; and old age, 4. The deaths by wards were as follows: First, 2; Second, 5; Third, 1; Fourth, 13; Fifth, 33; Sixth, 35; Seventh, 12; Eighth, 15; Ninth, 6; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 6; Thirteenth, 9; Fourteenth, 42; Fifteenth, 9; Sixteenth, 13; and Eighteenth, 5.

 Among the building-permits issued yesterday
- Fifteenth, 9; Sixteenth, 12; Seventeenth, 13; and Eighteenth, 5.

 Among the building-permits issued yesterday were the following: To F. Gieck, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 10 Kramer street, to cost \$1,500; to Joseph Shepard, to erect a two-story dwelling, Twenty-eighth street, pear Michigan avenue, to cost \$4,800; to H. Fowler, to erect a two-story dwelling, Monroe street, near Laflin, to cost \$4,000; to M. W. Hill, to erect a three-story dwelling, Madison street, near Seelev avenue, to cost \$5,000; to Frazer, Chalmers & Co., to erect an addition to their factory, Fulton street, to cost \$5,000; to N. K. Fairbank, to erect a one-story and basement warehouse, Wentworth avenue, near Nineteenth street, to cost \$4,000; and to Hugh Templeton, to erect two three-story dwellings. Van Buren street, near Laflin, to cost \$1,000.

 THE SCRIP REGISTRAR.
- Among the reports given currency to recently against the Mayor's appointee for Registrar of Scrip, J. C. Hitchcock, was that, while in the employ of the American Express Company from 1800 to 1874, he allowed his accounts to get behind. He came out, however, in the public print a few dava later and made an explanation which seemed to satisfy Mr. Harrison, but yesterday John R. Floyd, Cashier of the Company in question, was interviewed by a Journal reporter, and reiterated the charges, going so far as to name the individuals to whom the money bolonged which he is accused of having made away with. Mr. Floyd denies Hitchcock's story in toto, and asars the money was taken out of the wrappers by him after he had receipted to the drivers for it, and that after his discharge the wrappers from which the money had been taken were found in Hitchcock's safe. The peculations, he says, were commenced in 1874, and he cites enough instances against him, all being small amounts, to foot up about \$750, which the Company had subsequently made good to the losers. A reporter exercised to see the Mayor after the outliestion of Mr. Floyd's statement, but he did not reach the city THE SCRIP REGISTRAR.

- until a late hour in the afternoon, and his time was otherwise absorbed. It is understood, however, that Hitchcock intends to resign, and has only been waiting for the reports to die out. If he does not it is thought that he will be removed, atthough Constants Gurney's confidence in blandoes no.
- THE COUNTY BUILDING. A meeting of the Committee on Equalization
- called for this afternoon. The tax-sales yesterday covered the Town of Cicero, and this morning Jefferson will be begun upon.
- Richard Eichel and Louisa Gross were joined in matrimony yesterday by Justice Scully. Proof of marriage being made to the satisfac-tion of the Court, Judge Barnum then ordered
- Friday will be the last day of service for the September term in the County Court. A new calendar will be prepared which will show all cases undisposed of, and Tucsday, Sept. 2, will be the last day for filing notices. All cases to be put on the calendar must be noticed.
- The Committee on Public Charities will take a trip to Jefferson this morning for the surpose of inspecting the ditch by means of which the county property there is drained. There has been a good deal of trouble for some time past over this open sewer, and the town authorities have sent in several communications about it.
- It seems that for all the money Ed Walker draws from Cook County be cannot afford to pay his taxes. He is in arrears \$446 on account of taxes for 1878, and as there seems to be no other speedy way of getting the cash the County Treasurer wants the Board to stop it out of Walker's pay. This was "done last year, and it would seem that if Ed's taxes are to be collected at all, his existence as a county contractor must not be interfered with.
- not be interfered with.

 Next Monday the County Board will be called upon to elect a County Agent, Assistant County Agent and three Toll-Road Inspectors. So far there does not appear to be much opposition to the re-election of Capt. McGrath and Nick Eckbardt as Agent and Assistant. John McCaffery, Christian Busse, and W. P. Gray are the present Toll-Road inspectors, but are not likely to receive any extension of their term of service. Some time ago it was settled that these Inspectors should be chosen from the towns in which most of the toll-roads are situated, which are all in the northern and northeastern part of the county. The residents of these towns were requested to send in some names of fit and proper persons and the Board will select from the list as prepared.
 - GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.
- The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed \$5,000 in subsidiary silver coin yesterday, and disbursed \$8,000 in standard dollars. The internal-revenue receipts at Collecto Harvey's office yesterday footed up \$25,311, of
- which \$19.558 was for tax-paid spirits, \$4,325 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,100 for beer.
- A recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Department is to the effect that the circular of March 25, 1879, relative to the stamping of imported liquors, is applicable only to packages removed from warehouse or the custody of customs officers and remaining in the United States, but not to packages duly entered before such removal for exportation under bond to foreign countries. oreign countries.
- foreign countries.

 Frank Devere, the fellow who nipped those surgical instruments from the Marine Hospital the other day, was up before Commissioner Hoyne vesterday, it having been decided that the Commissioner had jurisdiction in the case, inasmuch as the burglary was committed on Government property. Devere waived examination, however, and in default of \$1,500 bail, was recommitted to jail.
- was recommitted to jail.

 Judge Bangs returned from Peru and Lacon resterday, and looked into his office long enough to greet his Second Assistant and a reportorial delegation from the morning papers. Up to the time he left for his home on the West Side, under the friendly tow of D. L. Hough, he had not received any response to his letter of resignation, which he forwarded the other day to President Hayes. The acceptance will probably be here in the fullness of the time,—which is to say, in a day or two.
- Under the new law relating to the manufac-ture of cigars, it is declared lawful for any licensed manufacturer of cigars to purchase leaf-tobacco of any licensed dealer, or other licensed tooacco of any licensed dealer, or other licensed manufacturer, in quantities less than the orig-inal package for use in his manufactory ex-clusively. This right to purchase on the one part, in accordance with Commissioner Raum's statement of the law, implies the right to sell on the other, subject, however, to the limitapurchaser must be a cigar-manufacturer in such cases, the quantity must be less than the orig-inal package, and the leaf-tobacco must be for new law, it would appear, has somewhat light-ened the burdens of the cigar-manufacturers in thus allowing them to sell broken packages to one another without paying the special tax as leaf-dealers.
- A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

 Col. Tichenor has returned from his trip to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and will leave for Washington some time during the week, taking in Clereland and Pittsburg on the way. His Western trip resulted satisfactorily, he says, so far as obtaining the information for which he went was concerned. The Union Pacific has agreed to transport over its road to the West all line cars that are in good condition. The refusal to take certain cars of other roads beyond Omaba is explained by their claim that they are obliged to carry such cars and return them in as good condition as they were when received at Omaba, and, in many cases, the cars belonging to the various fast-freight lines have come to them in a condition which would not warrant them in taking the risk of hauling them over the steep grades on the Union Pacific and agreeing to return them in good shape. As the matterstands now, the Company is willing to take cars from other lines when they reach Omaba in good condition. Lis not willing however, take A TOUR OF INSPECTION. grades on the Chion racine an agreemy to return them in good shape. As the matter stands now, the Company is willing to take cars from other lines when they reach Omaha in good condition. It is not willing, however, to take cars that are in bad condition, expose them to the possibility of being made worse in a long trip over the mountains, repair damages resulting therefrom at its own expense, and at the same time pay the line-car companies the usual three-quarters of a cent a mile for the use of their cars, when the Union Pacific has any quantity of first-class cars of its own, on which, it is claimed, the road does not make any too much profit as it is. At the several cities Col. Tichenor found the same complaint prevailing among importers as here,—complaints against the burdens imposed by the present importing regulations, and more especially the requirement by the Government of that useless double bond. The importers of liquors are not allowed to come through under the immediate-Transportation act unappraised, and they threaten to bring the question before Congress at the next session with a view to learning whether they have any rights which that body is bound to respect as they have respected the claims of importers bringing other kinds of merchandise into the country. In other words, the liquor importers want to see a fair shake and a square deal, as they express it, all around. Omaha, Kausas City, and even Indianapolis, are frantic to become designated ports of entry, like New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, etc., and Congress will probably be besieged this winter to dignify them with that much-coveted title. All these matters, in fact, will enter into the raport which Col. Tichenor, as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, will make to Secretary Eferman after his return to Washington.
- A GIGANTIC CARPET BILL.
 The Committee on City Relations, of which The Committee on City Relations, of which Fitzgerald is Chairman, has got itself into a good deal of trouble by the reckless way in which it awarded contracts and 'ordered work done on the county part of the old Adams street rookery. Early in July it was decided that the dingy court-rooms should; be rendered a little more decent than they had been for a year or two, and that some whitewashing, painting, and cleaning up should be done. The old matting and carpeting was in very badorder, and so new floor-coverings were to be provided.

 So the Committee on City Relations quietly and filegally (for this was after the new law in regard to county contracts came into operation) obtained bids from two or three of their friends, and awarded the work to the lowest bidders. They point with pride to this fact, but the truth is that there was no competition worthy of the name. In some instances the prices charged were exorbitant, and in more heaps of work was done without any contract being made at all. Tom Nelson got the plastering, calcimining, painting, and lettering, and Tom improved his opportunities to the extent of \$1,972. The only bids solicited were on the calcimning, which represents only about one-third of the bill. On this there were two other bidders, one at \$1.10 and another at \$1.20 per square, and Nelson bid at \$1 and got it. But now it is alleged that the next lowest bidder gecupied the responsible position of foreman for Nelson, and that the other was one of his workmen. A member of the County Board is authority for this statement, and alleges that a few days ago he inquired at Nelson's place for both men. and was itzgerald is Chairman, has got itself into a good

- 10c...
 268 yards old matting laying, at 10c...
 35 yards old carpet cleaned, at 10c...
 35 yards old carpet laying, at 5c...
 1½ yards oil-cloth, at 75c...
 1½ yards oil-cloth laying, at 10c...
 45 tables and desks, covered with green cloth
- cloth Yeterday Nelson was allowed \$500 on account, the Board expressly stipulating that this should not bind them to the payment of his full claim, and the Committee on City Relations were instructed to have his work measured and valued. The items of his bill could not be obtained, as he carried it off after showing it to the Committee on Buildings last week. As for the carpet bill, the Committee on City Relations have that in charge. It appears that Joe Hogan had a finger in the pie, too, but nothing is yet known as to the amount of his Total.....
 - THE TANNERS. THE WHITENERS COME TO THEIR SENSES.
 - An unlooked-for development came to light yesterday in connection with the late strike of tannery on Crosby street, near Larrabee. The strikers quietly got together Sunday afternoon received a copy of the peace resolution adopted at the manufacturers' meeting Saturday and published in Sunday's TRIBUNE, resolved to take the bull by the herns, so to speak, right then and there, instead of waiting until the time when it was generally understood they would meet for that and other purposes,—Monday evening. The meeting was, like all their day evening. The meeting was, like all their meetings, a secret one; but the point of the proceedings has leaked out, as such things generally do. Some of the "whiteners" are sensible fellows, and it didn't take them long to get it through their heads that the manufacturers were in earnest,—that they were in favor of peaceable measures until they proved useless, and that they were prepared to take more energetic action when that time arrived. The strikers were also pretty well convinced that Messrs Engle & Bro. meant what they said when they declared that under no circumstances would they reinstate the drunken Conrad, who was the cause of their ridiculous strike.
- drunken Conrad, who was the cause of their ridiculous strike.

 Then there was another circumstance that tended to their disquietude and disgust with the whole proceedings. The Union to which they belong had not authorized the strike. On the contrary, they had condemned it as foolish and unwarranted, and told the "whiteners" that if they strück it would be on their own hook. And the Union kept their word. After being out of work a week, and losing from \$15 to \$34 apiece for the sake of standing by a drunken fellow-worker, without getting anything from the Union, they concluded that, while sympathy and fealty were very pretty in theory, they didn't begin to pay in actual practice. The result of it all was that seven out of the ten returned to work, and let by-gones be by-gones. This they did yesterday morning. The three foolish sticklers for a ridiculous principle,—the abourd demand that Messrs. Eogle & Bro. reinstate Conrad or stand a strike—are reported to have gone to Milwaukee to orzanize a union there, though they will find that they have been headed off in that locality as far as repeating any of the that locality as far as repeating any of the nonsense so apparent in this case is concerned. The return of the seven, however, has practically restored the twenty-five finishers, who labor side by side with them, to their work, and Messrs. Engle & Bro. apprehend no trouble in
 - SPECIAL BAIL.
- CITY-ATTORNEY GRINNELL'S ANSWER. Some days ago Justice Walsh submitted a series of questions to City-Attorney Grinnell special bail, etc. The questions were in writing, and subsequently printed, and a reply in day and forwarded. It was as follows:
- witing was asked, which was prepared yesterday and forwarded. It was as follows:

 David Walsh, Esq.—Dear Sin: Agreeable to written request of Simon O'Donnell, Acting-Superintendent of Police, I submitted to him my opinion as to the validity of ordinance of Jan. 13, 1873, for social bail. You desire some additional information thereon, and to that end submit to me nine distinct intercogatories for answers. It seems to me that my communication to Supt. O'Donnell covered every proper, legitimate question under that ordinance. You say that you "carnestly desire to be right on the question." I may be wrong, but still entertain, as before given. Without incorporating your questions into my answer referring to them.—the first, fourth, seventh, and ninth,—I respectfully answer "Yes," and the other five questions I respectfully answer "No." From the conversations had with you at the time you presented the above nine questions to me, I conclude that none of the questions contain what you wish to know, for the answers above leave undecided the question as to whether or not you will be liable in trespass to an individual whom you have committed to the Bridewell for non-payment of a fine imposed by you for violation of an ordinance, and for which such individual had been previously arrested fand released upon special bail by officer, etc., and who failed to appear pursuant to such special bail or otherwise, and who was, in fact, never before you in person. I think I can sefely say "No" to above, and that you need have no apprehension.

 Prosecutions for violations of ordinances are only quasi-criminal. The fine is the benality, and can be paid and imprisonment avoided. The Courts have uniformly held that if the defendant fails to appear for trial, that upon default and trial, if guilty, a fine day be imposed and indgment entered as if defendant had been present. Furthermore, this is a proper course to othsis measures of damages upon the forfeited reconizance of a social bail. This plan has been need successfully for several
- SOUTH PARK ENCAMPMENT.
- ARRANGEMENTS ALL MADE. The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the First Brigade in regard to the militia encampment at South Park, which has been promulgated in all the commands of the brigade:
- commands of the brigade:

 HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1879.—General Orders No. 2, from General Headquarters, dated Aug. 3, 1879. be First Brigade Illinois National Guard will assemble for instruction at South Park, Cook County, Ill., on the 3d day of September, 1879.

 2. Owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation for this year to pay the troops, and also provide transportation and subsistence, the services of the men must be voluntary for the four days encampment, but they will receive transportation, shelter, and subsistence without cost to them.

 3. Arrangements for transportation have been made with the following railroads, to carry regularly enrolled uniformed men, free of cost to the men or to the State; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Aton, Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Faducah, Chicago, Peoria & Southwestern, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.

 4. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions,
- 4. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, and detached companies will send to these head-quarters, as soon as possible, a statement, showing number of men in each company, name of commanding officer, and from what point transportation is required.

 5. The troops will assemble at the Exposition Building, Chicago, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to be reviewed by his Excellency, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois, and will march thence to camp.

- have been made for rationing the soldiers and equipping them with camp paraphernalia. Adjt.-Gen. Hillfard has been purenasing tents, blankets, camp-kettles, cups, plates, knives, forke, spoons, and other necessary articles for the use of the State troops in encamoments, which will be turned over to Cant. Frank G. Hoyne, Brigade Quartermaster, at the proper time. While the men receive no pay for their time they will be free from all expense in transportation, and eating and sleeping accommodations. The arrangements with the railroad companies for furnishing free transportation were effected by the personal exertions of Brig.-Gen. Torrence. The First Brigade includes the following military organizations: The First Regiment, Sixth Battalion, Ninth Battalion, Sixteenth Battalion (colored), Tenth Battalion, Twelfth Battalion, infantry; the First Regiment. cavalry: Batteries A (foliet). B (Danville), and D (Chicago), light artillery. It is anticipated that there will be as many as \$0,000 people on the grounds at one time. The camp will be governed in strict accordance with army regulations, and the object is to teach the men the school of the soldier. It is not unlikely the South Park Commissioners will have a series of open-air concerts upon the grounds during the evenings of the encampment. A first-class caterer has been engaged to provide rations for the soldiers, and there will be an shundance of facilities for everybody to get enough to eat and drink. From 3,000 to 5,000 military men will be in attendance.

- ACCIDENTS. Late Saturday night, a horse attached to a grocery wagon owned by Thomas Jubbs, of No. of the house. Taking fright, the animal ran to the corner of Leavitt street, and, striking against the culvert, broke its left fore leg. It was shot by Officer Harnois.
- was shot by Officer Harnois.

 At 5:30 yesterday afternoon Kate Krouck, 5 years of age, was run down at the corner of Noble street and Milwaukee avenue by a milkwagon, the owner or driver of which was not arrested, as he drove rapidly away. One wheel passed over her left leg below the knee. She was taken to her home, No. 550 Noble street, and attended by a physician.
- At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Peicer, employed as a cook at Fink's saloon, at
 Nos. 27 and 29 West Madison street, and occupring a room above the saloon for sleeping purposes, arose in his sleep, and walked out of the
 door, and off a platform at the head of a flight
 of stairs. He fell a distance of twenty feet, and
 escaped with a slight nervous shock, and a concussion of the brain.
- John McCarthy, 11 years of age, living with his parents at No. 273 Hastings street, was in-jured by a freight-train on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and had one foot crushed off at the ankle. He was attempting to steal a ride near the Wood street crossing, and, making a misstep just as he reached the train, he fell beneath the wheels.

THE COURTS.

- Another Argument in the Suydam Case-
- Judgments, New Suits, Etc.
 The reargument of the Suydam habeas corpus case was had yesterday morning before Judge McAllister. Mr. McDaid had asked to have the reargument, and he occupied the greater part of the time. The only question considered was as to what constituted a fugitive from justice, and the same question was argued Friday in the same case. There was little new in the argument except the citation of a large number of authorities. Mr. McDaid held that Suydam was a resident of West Virginia, that he had, while a resident there, committed a crime in Pennsyl-vania, and by the Constitution being a fugitive from one State would make him a fugitive in whatever State he might be found. Otherwise a criminal would have it in his power to escape punishment. It was also claimed, as had been claimed before, that the Court could not inquire into the question as to whether Suydam was a fugitive, but was obliged to be governed by the requisi-
- Mr. Russell made a brief reply, and the Judge then took the matter under advisement, promising to give a decision in two or three days. The habeas corpus case of James McDerby, arrested for larceny, was also heard and the prisoner remanded.
- DIVORCES.

 Louisa Rose filed a bill yesterday against Charles A. Rose, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

 Johanna F. Hemberger
- ground of adulters.

 Johanna F. Hemberger asks for a divorce because her husband, Franz W. Hemberger, over seven years ago withdrew himself from her and has since refused to live with or support her. Judge Moore vesterday granted a divorce to Frederick Weekenor from Augusta Weekenor on the ground of adultery, to John Murchy from Ellen C. Murphy for desertion, and to Isabella Sproal from Thomas Sproal for drunkenness and cruelty.
- Judge Jameson will be in court Thursday, Aug. 23, to approve bonds and sign bills of ex-ception in the State street condemnation case.
- case.

 Receiver Turoin vesterday entered up judgment for \$22,689 against Judge Williams. The judgment is based on one note for \$11,000, dated June 1, 1874, and due in three years with 10 per cent interest, and one note for \$5,000, duted May 1, 1872, due in one day after date, dated May 1, 1872, due in one day after date, with 8 per cent interest.

 This is the last week of vacation in the Courts. Next Monday the September term of the Superior Court begins. Judge Gary's call Monday will be Nos. 724, 774 to 797, and 799 to 831, inclusive of Calendar No. 2. Judge Jameson's call the same day will be Nos. 943 to 1,097, except 951, 956, 967, 974, 977, 980, 982, 995, 996, 1,000, 1,002, 1,005, 1,015, 1,025, and 1,032 of Calendar No. 1.

 The condemnation case to condemn that portion of the Phillips tract belonging to Mrs. Phillips for the use of the South Park will be heard before Judge Barnum at the September term of the Circuit Court.

 UNITED STATES COURTS.
- UNITED STATES COURTS. J. B. Gilbert began a suit vesterday against Philip Goldman claiming \$2,000. T. A. Whicher, Edward Whicher, and J. E. Drake began a suit against the same defendant and for a like
- mount. BANKBUPTCY. George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Maurice Watkins.

 The Assignee meeting in the case of C. W. Colehour was continued to to-dar.

 The first dividend meeting in the case of Childs & Verdier was continued to Sept. 8.

 Assignees will be chosen this morning for John C. Maxwell, Pleasant Amick, and Charles W. Colehour.
- SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

 Hugh Mayer, for the use of the Union Mutual
 Life-Insurance Company, began suit in debt
 for \$4,696.66 against William M. and James F.
 Olcott, Thomas Carney, and Orville Olcott. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
- CIRCUTT COURT.

 Sophia Umbricht commenced a suit in trespass against Mary Redinger to recover \$2,000 for alleged slander.

 John McAuley began a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company to recover \$5,000 alleged damages to his premises by having a railroad pass close along-side of it.
- PROBATE COURT. PROBATE COURT.

 In the estate of John G. Rogers, Jr., letters of guardianship were issued to John S. Rogers, and bond of \$1,620 approved.

 The will of Mark Dooner, deceased, was proved and admitted to record.

 In the estate of Henry Lester, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Mary S. Lester, and bond of \$2,000 approved.

 The will of Eva Scheideman, deceased, was admitted to record. Testamentary letters were granted to Henry Scheideman on an individual bond of \$4,000, which was approved.

 Letters of administration in the estate of Patrick Henry Breslen were granted to Eliza Brislen; bond of \$7,000 approved.

 JUDGMENTS.
- SUPERIOR COURT—CONFRESIONS—George C. Ball vs. William Halligan, \$114.44.—George B. Archer vs. Olaf O. Ostram and Samuel D. Weskly, \$285.85.—Lydis G. Dominick vs. same, \$285.85.—V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, vs. Erastus S. Williams, \$22,689.

JUDGMENTS.

The effect of the Kelley interview with Bismarck touching silver, and the announcement of the proposed change in the monetary policy of Germany, are thus stated in the financial department of the London Times:

"In the silver market the price of refined bars is stationary, because only the most meagre supplies can be had. There is, nevertheless, still a good demand for Austria, and the belief gains ground every day that the proper dimensions of the requirements for that quarter cannot be definitely or even approximately ascertained so long as there is nothing here wherewith to meet existing wants. In all respects the market is strong, and although only a very trifling sum could be found and sold to-day at 51/d. additional strength was infused during the afternoon by a telegram from our Philadelphia correspondent, which appeared in the second edition of the Times, and from which it

with the United States Government, has altered its views regarding silver, and is now more dis-posed to adopt, or at least countenance, a bi-metalik standard, should any opportunity arise for coming to an international arrangement be-tween those two countries. Germany, in short, tween those two countries. Germany, in sho finds her gold currency too expensive, and ready, besides, for any economic folly."

CROP NOTES.

Among ladies and gentlemen of refinement, Dr. Price's Perfumes are a fine toilet inxury.

- Of Gen. Lee's tasts for rigid simplicity a correspondent of the Herald, of Boston, says: "One of his Inspector-Generals, Col. Murray, was quite advanced in life, and some friend, wishing to contribute to his comfort, had presented him with a cushioned camp-chair. Tents had been struck, and the baggage all packed in the wagoos preparatory to starting on the day's the wagons preparatory to starting on the day's march,—all except the cushioned chair, in which the Colonel sat, waiting to join the General as he passed. A few moments later Gen. Lee rode up, regarded the Colonel for a moment, and then quietly remarked: 'Col. Murray, I would advise you, the next time we start on a campaign, to bring your centre-table with you.' It is needless to say that that chair was never again seen at the army headquarters."
- "Children cry for it," but not when they have a box of Dawson's candy, 211 State street.
- Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire mutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making. force generating, and life-systaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, pervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

- papers please copy.

 BELTON—At West Depere, Wis., Aug. 23, Mabel Clara, only daughter of Thomas E. Belton, of Chicago, aged 3 years 4 months and 20 days.

 GODWIN—Aug. 25, Delia V., youngest daughter of William and Martha Godwin, aged 13 months and 17
- MALLETTE—In this city. Alice Maudie, youngest daughter of F. W. and M. L. Mallette, aged I year and 2 days.
 Funeral from their residence, 447 West Taylor-st.. Tuesday at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL REPORTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.-The August returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the general average condition of corn the ompared with August, 1878, there is considerable decline, being 96 last year. Of the 1,172 counties reporting the condition of the crop on the 1st of August, 239 report a full average condition, 309 above, and 634 below. New England and the Middle Atlantic States all show a high average, and the only complaints were of the late spring. In Pennsylvania and Maryland the drought was not very injurious, and timely rains restored the crops to a fair average. In Virginia and the South Atlantic States the drought cut short the early planted corn. Late planted was in a condition to be benefited by rains generally reported at the date of the returns. The Gulf States— Alabama and Mississippi—report a fine condi-tion; but Louisiana is low, and Texas makes the worst record of any State in the Union. Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana report the average somewhat below that of last year, while Illinois reports a very high condition. The States west

the worst record of any State in the Union. Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana report the average somewhat below that of last year, while Illinois reports a very high condition. The States west of the Mississippi all report extraordinary growth and most favorable prospects. Iowa reports 104; Missouri, 115; Kansas. 114; Nebraska, 113. The Pacific States, with their small area planted in this cereal, note a fair average. The area planted in buckwheat shows a slight decrease since last vear. New York and Pennsylvania, in which one-half the buckwheat of the country is grown, show a loss of 3 per cent. In Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, which produce a larger portion of the remainder, the condition is good, rather better than last year at this time.

The condition of the potato crop is 97, against 88 in July. The New England States show a stationary condition, at 98. The Middle States rise from 95 to 102. The South Atlantic States fall from 90 to 83. The Gulf States are stationary, at 90. The Southern Inland States fall from 94 to 81. The States north of the Ohio show a very marked improvement, rising from 74 to 93. West of the Mississippi there is a decline from 101 to 98, while on the Pacific Slope there is a slight appreciation, from 100 to 101. In the northern portion of the Atlantic Slope, above Maryland, the conditions of growth appear to have been very favorable. The Colorado beetle is mentioned by but two correspondents in this region. Further south it considerably affected the crop. In the Gulf States the crop is grown to a limited extent, being displaced by sweet potatoes. The leading complaint here is lack of moisture. The rains were not in time to maintain the July average in the Southern Inland States, but the crop was needing rain, but in Hamilton, Neb., the rains was felt, especially in the region north of the Ohio. On the eastern slope of the Mississippi the crop was needing rain, but in Hamilton, Neb., the rains were excessive. The crop, on the whole, is well reported on the Pacific Coast.

The summer of 18

Sure relief for hay fever is found in Kimball's Catarrh Cigarettes.

- GLOKCKLER—On Friday. Aug. 22, 1879, Emile L. Gianz, beloved wife of Charles G. Glocckler, aged 23 years. Fuseral from her late residence, No. 584 North Franklin-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 2 p. m., to Gracoland.
- Graceland.

 CHIDLEY—At birth, Aug. 20, Lizzle, daughter of John and Sarah E. Chidley.

 FF Toronto (Onk.) papers please copy.

 GLOECKLER—On Friday, Aug. 22, 1878. Emile L. Gianz, beloved wife of Charles G. Gloeckier, aged 25 years. years.
 Funeral from her late residence. No. 564 North
 Franklin-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 p. m., to
 Graceland. HURLEY-At his residence, 385 Fourth-av., Patrick Hurley.
 Funcral will take place Tuesday, Aug. 28, from resilence by cars to Calvary.

 E Kanaas City, New Haven, and Brooklyn (R. Y.)

 sapern please copy.
- please copy.

 McINERNEY—At the residence of his parents, 153
 Fourteenth-st., James Henry McInerney, aged 19
 years and 6 months.
 Fuseral Wednesday at 10 o'clock to Jesuit Church,
 thence by carriages to Calvary.

 17 Des Moines (Ia.) and New York papers please
- Funeral from their residence, 447 West Taylor-st., Tuesday at 3 p. m.

 KILBOURNE—At Geneva Lake, on the 24th inst., pr. Isaac, Edibourne, of this city, of apoplexy, in his 584 frar.

 Ribert Services at the residence of N. Monroe, 1357 Indiana-ax., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, thence by vertexes of Sak Woods Cometery.

 EF Vermont papers please copy.

 HUKEY—On Monday, Aug. 25, Bridget, beloved wife of James Hickey, aged 71 versar.

 Funeral from her late residence, No. 659 South Halsted-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where High Mass will be said. Thence to Northwestern depot, by cars to Calvary.

 MARSH—Infant child of the Rev. T. P. Marsh, at 6 p. m., Aug. 25, ared 11 weeks and 1 day.

 Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. from the residence 204 South Sangamon-st., by cars to Lombard. EASILY INCURRED, TERRIBLY OBSTINATE
- EASILY INCURRED, TERRIBLY OBSTINATE, is rheamatism. Even at the outset, the ordinary remedies are frequently powerless to cope with it. This is more particularly the case when a tendency to it is inherited. It should be combatted before it becomes chronic. When the drst twinges are felt recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a depurent which expels from the blood those irritating principles which, by contact, cause inflammation and pain in the muscles and joints. Poisonous medicines which are usually administered for this disease, but which, in a slight overdose, may terminate it by destroying life [tself, should be avoided, and this safe and more effective medicine used instead. Those disorders of the bowels, stomach, and liver which frequently accompany rheumatic and gouty aliments are invariably removed by this excellent botanic corrective.
- MEMBERS OF COMPANY C. FIRST CAVALRY, are requested to be at their armory at 8 o'clock this evening promptly for drill.

 THERE WILL BE THE UNUAL NOON PRAYER—thesting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day, conducted by R. S. Thain.

 THE REGULAR MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING of the W. C. T. U. will be held Thursday morning at 10 s. m. at their room, No. 4, 163 Madison-st. All ladies interested are cordinally lavited to attend.

 W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL ovening at 3 o'clock.



AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS. Tuesday, Aug. 26, 9:30 a. m. This will be a Large and Attractive Sala GBO. P. GORE & CO., Auct

AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes & Slippers

For Wednesday, Aug. 27, CUSTOM-MADE GOODS. As well as large lines of

Medium Grades. All goods guaranteed perfect and regular in sizes w The Especial Attention of Retailers Is called to this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

80 and 82 Wabash-sr.

Thursday, Aug. 28, at 9:30 a. m. GRAND OPENING TRADE SALE

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

- Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
- We have positive orders to close seasoral lots of Parior Suits, Chamber Sets, in addition to our regular stock of New and Second-hand Furniture. Carrett, Stoves, Crockery, Plated Ware, Chromos, and General Mechandise. Also one extra large Delivery Wagos.

 ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 2 and 80 Randolph-st.
- MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, 390 West Washington-st.,
- CORNER OF ELIZABETH, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 27, at 10 c'clk. THE ENTIRE FURNITURE Eighteen rooms, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Din-ing-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Well Carpets, Marbie-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Wardrobes, Silver-olated Ware, Crockery and Glass-ware, Comforters, Sheets, Pillows, Mattresses, Sprinzs, &c. All the above is first-class Furniture. Parliss leaving the city. Sale peremotory.
- BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 130 Wabash-av. BOOTS & SHOES

TUESDAY and THURSDAY DRY GOODS. WEDNESDAY.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BY M. M. SANDERES & CO., FALL TRADE SALE OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 26, at 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL LINE OF THE



YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYRD.
CLEANED and REPAIRED.
at triding expense, and expressed C. O. D. COOK &
MCLAIN. SO Dearborn
ster. Chicargas, 107 North
Ladies Jyrases, Saque
Ladies AND GENTS, &c., repaired and cleaned.



SAN FRAN Adirondack Murray

cific--- Wright an Times" Con An Advance in the

and Its Dividends ent, and I Arisons and Chinese Spiritualists-The

look, and the

SAN FRANCISCO, AUE. Eastern people, besides hi terested in the Californian H. H. Murray, I may as w 994 of July, accompanied registered as Miss Bursley. On the train from Sacrame was accosted by a gentlem. put up at the Arlington H boarding-house situated at and Sutter streets, in the Immediately on his arrival Murray greated the landla had been a member of his informed her that he had c

BUSINESS CONNECTED WI

and was, therefore, not invited to lecture or preach

here. He thereupon retir

the ladies to their room on next day, the party, that fast and disner with the out to their meals, and, in whenever any one called to they were always out. Mis father on his return from Gallagher was her compa-after their arrival Cap-and, once the yous-his protection, Mr. I himself free to make vario Jose, Menlo Park, and oth-day's journey of the cit-continued to reside at t Bursley calling regularly to meals, and no especial com by their presence. In fa no foundation whatever for of impropriety made agains tional article in yesterday's day last the entire party g Mr. Murray leaving his lady, and stating that Capt for his letters and papers. This the Captain has done, understood to be in after the interests of wagon company. As his le papers were all directed "T Murray," it would be abs pastor, on his vacation-tri pains to conceal his iden not meeting Dr. Stone, his Park Street Church, that fact of the Reverend gentles city during almost the wh stay here. In a word, while desirable, for Mr. Murray's should have published the

Eastern visitors, MR. HENDRICK P has, as the telegraph will has, as the telegraph will improved his opportunity with the Workingmen's par Socialistic harangue. He bers of the "Hard-Times been having a good time place at Belmont, and are Portland Board of Trade over Oregon,—possibly with gating the barometrical de foot State. Their investiga together with a few tirad speculative tendencies of general attention. The my letter published in Tr my letter published in The has come upon us in full for dated, then at 33, closed Sierra Newada, then 34, is tran, then 22, has advance we may believe the report to form an opinion, lude to a regular "boom" the 2,400-foot level of Union Cartain is to the desirable. Certain it is that, durin have been absorbing North-End stocks that broker, whose recent is

to this coast, his advent her justly be looked upon as a f

anything criminal on his par

North-End stocks that has broker, whose recent failur of his being employed by nates with a view of his wo edness towards them, was offering \$10 to anybody off Curbstone operations have and, whatever bear operator in the principal raines has stored. Certainly, judging ence, no one crall be sur next few weeks, the leading advance even beyond September. For six the great Consolidated that stock bovered between the great Consolidated that stock bovered between the great Consolidated that tock hovered between the great the great Consolidated that tock hovered between the great Consolidated that tock hovered between the great Consolidated that the gr Every possible bint is giout of Bodie; and, a day on newspapers had the unbit say that the news from tinued unfavorable, and eided that the August divited. As a good many Expossibly have been scared having gone down from 2 reassuring to them to kno to Aug. 10, the rickety te mine, despite several stopp duced \$198,000 worth of the fact of so large a proportion now silver is simply an add the permanence of the mhere, beaded by a brok at least once since he beed hig Board, has been off that Bodie would not no but, when encountered by the bet, the bears have quit a matter of fact, the Aug announced about the 25th o continuance of rich cre fit the statement that there i foresee a cessation of diviting the Bodie would be the Bodie would not on the continuance of rich cre fit the statement that there i foresee a cessation of diviting Bodie would not on the statement that there i foresee a cessation of diviting Bodie and the Bodie would not be the Bodie when the statement that there i foresee a cessation of diviting Bodie and the Bodie would not be the Bodie would not on the statement that there is foresee a cessation of diviting Bodie and the Bodie would not be the beth the Bodie would not be the Bodie would not be the Bodie would not be the beth the Bodie would not be the THE BODIE the statement that there is foresee a ceasation of division of the bodie than on the particle of the Bodie than on the particle of the Bodie than on the particle of the Bodie of the Bodie of the the Bodie of the fluctuations are undesirab

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CAR TRADE SALE RY GOODS.

y, Aug. 26, 9:30 a. m. e a Large and Attractive Sala. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctio CTION SALE Shoes & Slippers Wednesday, Aug. 27,

M-MADE GOODS, lium Grades.

perial Attention of stetailers Is called to this sale

GEO. P. GORE & CO..

80 and 82 Wabash-av. Aug. 28, at 9:30 a. m.

D OPENING TRADE SALE CKERY

ASSWARE. flow Ware. Deoptyon and Forks. 1, 69, 4718 Hanware. 4 for co-untry merchants. GEO. P. GOILE & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Farniture y, Aug. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, 80 Randolph-st. itive orders to close several lots of Parlor resets. In addition to our regular stock acond-hand Furniture, Carrett, Stoves, led Ware, Chromos, and General Merosone extra large Delivery Wagon, N. POMEROY & CO., Auttioneers, 7s and so Randolph-st.

E-FRONT RESIDENCE, Vest Washington-st.,

Morning, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clk.

ENTIRE FURNITURE os, consisting of Parlor. Chamber, Din-Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wed-sie-top Chamber Sets, Machle-top Tables, ilver-plated Wars, Crockery and Glass-ters, Sheets, Pillows, Mattresses, Springs, above is first-class Furniture. Parties its. Sale peremotory. ON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. 78 and so Randolph-st.

AS. E. RADDIN & CO., tioneers, 137 and 130 Wabash-av.

TS & SHOES

RY GOCDS

WEDNESDAY. FALL TRADE SALE OF

Shoes & Slippers Moraing, Aug. 26, at 9 o'clock. SPECIAL LINE OF THE NAL SUCKER BOOTS, And other Staple F.II Goods.
JAS. P. McNAMARA. Auctioneer.
CANVAS COT.

RICE une painted Waite Duck).

SAN GANVAS COT

STREET HAND THE STREET HAND THE

Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triding expense, and expressed G.O. J. COOK & Met. All Cook and Cook a

ENTS, FLAGS, Etc. GEFOSTER SONECO 4 MA

SAN FRANCISCO.

Adirondack Murray's Trip to the Pacific-Wright and the " Hard-Times" Committee.

An Advance in the Comstocks ... Poddie and Its Dividends, Past, Present. and Future.

Arisona and Chinese Letteries-'Prisco Spiritualists-The Political Outlook, and the Theatres.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
San Francisco, Aug. 18,—As a good many Esstern people, besides his creditors, seem interested in the Californian trip of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, I may as well commence this let-ter by stating that he arrived in this city on the 22d of July, accompanied by two ladies, who registered as Miss Bursley and Miss Gallagher. On the train from Sacramento here, Mr. Murray was accosted by a gentleman who had known him in the East, and who recommended him to put up at the Arlington House, a respectable boarding-house situated at the corner of hearney and Sutter streets, in the very heart of the chy. Immediately on his arrival at the house, Mr. Murray greated the landlady, Mrs. Brown, who had been a member of his church in Boston, and informed her that he had come on BUSINESS . CONNECTED . WITH HIS BUCKBOARD

and was, therefore, not desirous of being in-invited to lecture or preach during his brief stay here. He thereupon retired to his room, and the ladies to their room on the floor above. The next day, the party, instead of taking breakfast and dinner with the other boarders, went out to their meals, and, in some way or another, phenever any one called to see any of the party. they were always out. Miss Bursley explained that she had come to San Francisco to meet her father on his return from China, and that Miss Gellagher was her companion. A few days after their arrival Capt. Bursley came, and, once the young ladies under his protection, Mr. Murray considered himself free to make various excursions to San Jose, Menlo Park, and other points within a ned to reside at the Arlington, Capt. Bursley calling regularly to take them to their meals, and no especial comment being excited by their presence. In fact, there seems to be no foundation whatever for an implied charge tional article in yesterday's Chronicle. On Monday last the entire party gave up their rooms,-Mr. Murray leaving his trunk with the land-lady, and stating that Capt. Bursley would call for his letters and papers during his absence. This the Captain has done, and Mr. Murray is understood to be in Oakland, looking after the interests of his buckboard wagon company. As his letters, telegrams, and papers were all directed "The Rev. W. H. H. Murray," it would be absurd to say that this pastor, on his vacation-trip, took any special pains to conceal his identity; and, as for his not meeting Dr. Stone, his predecessor at the Park Street Church, that is explained by the fact of the Reverend gentleman being out of the city during almost the whole of Mr. Murray's stay here. In a word, while it might have been desirable, for Mr. Murray's own sake, that he should have published the reasons for his visit to this coast, his advent here at this time cannot justly be looked upon as a flight, or as implying anything crimical on his part. Another of ou Eastern visitors,

has, as the telegraph will have informed you, improved his opportunity for currying favor with the Workingmen's party here, by a regular Socialistic harangue. He and the other members of the "Hard-Times" Committee have been having a good time at Senator Sharon's place at Belmont, and are now invited by the Portland Board of Trade to be dead headed all over Oregon,—possibly with a view of investi-gating the barometrical depression of the Webfoot State. Their investigations here, conducted at the Custom-House, have served to bring out the usual arraignments against the Chinese. speculative tendencies of this city.

speculative tendencies of this city.

Stocks, however, are once more attracting general attention. The advance predicted in my letter published in The Tribune of Aug. 9 has come upon us in full force. Union Consolidated, then at 33, closed last Saturday at 63; Sierra Nevada, then 34, is now 45½; and Mextran then 22, has advance to 35. This, too, if we may believe the reports of those best able to form an opinion, is simply the preduct to a regular "boom" next month, when the 2,400-foot level of Union shall be opened up. Certain it is that, during the past week, insiders have been absorbing almost every share of North-End stocks that has been offered; and a broker, whose recent failure has been the cause of his being employed by Nevada-Block magnates with a view of his working off his indebtedness towards them, was on Thursday loudly offering \$10 to anybody offering Union for sale. Curbatone operations have been quite animated; and, whatever bear operators may say, confidence in the principal mines has been very largely restored. Certainly, judging from past experience, no one could be surprised if, within the next few weeks, the leading Comstocks were to advance even beyond the figures of last September. For six months prior to the great Consolidated Virginia boom, that stock bovered between 41 and 47, and scores of stockholders, who had bought on getting the "true business" anent the mine, sold out their stocks in disgust before the bonanza reached treble figures. Not a few dispatches reach this city from Virginta conveving orders to sell, which the recipient may ostentatiously hand round, concealing, however, the fact that the telegram is in reality a purchasing order, and that language in this case, as with Talleyrand, has been used to hide thoughts. It is the opinion here, among those best informed, that this is what is now happening with Stocks, however, are once more attracting

this is what is now happening with

THE BODIE STOCKS.

Every possible hint is given the public to get out of Bodie; and, a day or two ago, one of the newspapers had the unblushing effrontery to any that the news from the Bodie mine continued infavorable, and that it was now decided that the August dividend would be omitted. As a good many Eastern investors may possibly have been scared by the fact of Bodie having gone down from 24 to 11½, it may be reassuring to them to know that, from June 10 to Aug. 10, the rickety ten-stamp mill of this mine, despite several stoppages for renairs, produced \$195,000 worth of bullion; and that the fact of so large a proportion of the output being now allver is simply an additional guarantee of the permanence of the mine. The bear clique here, beaded by a broker who has failed at less tonce since he became a member of the Big Board, has been offering to bet \$1,000 that Bodie would not pay another dividend; but, when encountered by those ready to accept the bet, the bears have quietly crawled out. As a matter of fact, the August dividend will be smoomeed about the 25th of this month; and the continuance of rich cre in quantities justifies the statement that there is no more reason to foresee a cessation of dividends on the part of the Bodie than on the part of the Standard, Homestake, or Ontario Mine. Uld Californians are accustomed to a good deal of see-sawing in favorite stocks. Ophir, for instance, has been quoted at 75 at 7 a. m., at 2.25 at 11 a. m., and at 125 at 2 p. m. of the same day. These accustomed to a good that Eastern investors will learn, in the case of really meritorious properties such as the Bodie, to look upon them with the same equanimity as do old stagers. The entire Bodie district is looking better thas ever, notably in the case of such mines as the Lock; it is to be boped that Eastern investors will learn, in the case of such mines as the Lock it is tooking better than ever to the part of the same equanimity as do old stagers. The entire Bodie district is THE BODIE STOCKS.

RAIDED BY PROPESSIONAL WRECKERS;
and, as the meanagers have, so far as known, carefully abstained from "standing under" the respective properties, it cannot be wondered at a Eastern investors, seeing the quotations without any explanation, should ruefully inquire the whole district hadn't "petered out." Foresately, the fact of a number of heavy potasticist from the Atiantic States having recently visited Bodie will do much to allay the fam of the timid: and it may be that some day the timid: and it may be that some day a write ery, "When you don't know what to on, short a thousand Hodie," may be changed to a shreek of pain, a yell of agony. As a saiter of fact, it may be stated that the landard and Bodie dividends disbursed within the two years aggregate \$2,150,000, while

the total assessments levied for the purpose of developing these and the less known mines in the entire district do not reach \$1,500,600. Considering the cost of opening up mines, this cannot be considered a bad showing, and, with the additional milling facilities now being provided for Bodie, the chances are in favor of there being at least four regular dividend-paving mines in the district before the end of this year.

ar. The Benton district, in the vicinity of Bodie, is The Benton district, in the vicinity of Bodie, is also looming up most satisfactorily; and as for Arizona, with the rich fluds reported in the Silver King, the Cumbodam, and the Toughout, it may safely be said that, but for the heat and dust, every San Franciscan would feel tempted to take up his stakes and migrate to the land of the Aztecs. As it is, numbers content themselves with sending down a little gold-dust for investment in the oft-p-stponed Arizona lottery. I notice that the President thereof is waxing wroth because lottery advertisements and mail-matter unobstructedly pass through the New York, New Orleans, and Louisville Post-Offices, whereas the Arizona lottery mail-matter is refused transportation.

Steaking of lottery advertisements, it should be mentioned that, about a week ago, a paper of this city contained a three-column article dethis city contained a three THE NINE LOTTERIES HELD HERE.

this city contained a three-column article denouncing

THE NINE LOTTERIES HELD HEER,

twice daily, by Chinese companies, and calling upon the police to stop these drawings, and close up the 300 agencies at which tickets for the same could be obtained. The article was followed by a second one giving the names and addresses of the various organizations, which take in, in the aggregate, about \$4,500 a day. Whether the articles were intended as advertisements or not, it is, of course, impossible to say; but certain it is that, since their appearance, go where you will in society, everybody is anxious to invest at least 70 cents in the Chinese lottery. Numbers of pools are being made up; and, as it seldom happens that a pool does not win something, it is probable that the whites will be getting almost as much interested in the Chinese lotteries as have hitherto been the Mongolians and the negroes. The latter have always been noted for their gambling propensities in this direction, and I have known several cases in which the expenditure of a few dimes, has yielded from \$100 to \$1,500. The lottery ticket, printed on tinted rice-paper, is about four inches square, and contains eighty spots, numbered in Chinese characters, from one to eighty. Twenty out of these eighty spots are drawn from a round basin, and form the winning numbers. The player has to take a Chinese pen—viz: a brush—and ink and mark out such numbers as he desires may win. Thus, by paying 10 cents, the gambler has the right to mark out ten spots: and if five of these numbers are drawn he receives 20 cents; if six, \$2; if seven, \$18.75; if eight, \$35; if nine, \$185; and if the entire ten be drawn, \$365. The payment of 40 cents will enable the player to mark out forty spots, and so on. The highest-oriced ticket of all—costing \$7,30—enables the holder to efface twenty spots. Should four of these be drawn he makes 30 cents; if six, \$2; if seven, \$1,537. Everything is said to be aboveboard in the transaction,—the only drawback being that no white persons are always sure of patronsze, even when, as at present, theatres are deserted; and there is also another class of entertainment which has no lack of votaries.

I allude to the

which are frequented by some of the wealthlest and most influential of the inhabitants of this city. San Francisco is at this moment, so to say, favored by the presence of two world-renowned mediums, to-wit: Dr. Slade, whose trial in London on a charge of "vagrancy" brought him into such wide notice, and Mrs. E. W. Lennett, of Kentucky, who has had perhaps greater success than any other medium in this country. Mrs. Lennett has the reputation of having foretoid all the important stock-movements since her arrival here, and several large operators are understood to be guided entirely by her "revelations." Such being the case, I presume she is making her own fortune. At all events, it is the regular thing for a new arrival in this city to be taken to Mrs. Lennett's rooms, and receive communications from "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" in the spirit world. SEANCES OF THE SPIRITUALISTS,

world.

It seems a pity that she should not have been consulted with a view to inquiring of the late Michael Recse's spirit as to whether he wished the millions he left behind him to be cut up into six, sight or always return to the control of the seems of the seem into six, eight, or eleven portions. That is the important question which the heirs are now seeking to decide in an amicable suit at law. Some of the millions, as you are already aware, are to go to Chicago; and Messrs. H. A. Kohn and Max Wineman, of your city, are at present out here to look after the slices belonging to their respective helpmeets. The Judges are, however, so much occupied with politics that it is highly improbable a decision will be given before the election next month.

REGARDING SAID ELECTION,
the Democrats and New-Constitutionists have
joined forces in nominating the city ticket;
but this is not likely to make the election of
Kalloch & Co. any the less certain. David
Farquharson, the New-Constitution nominee
for Mayor, and architect of the San Francisco
Stock-Exchange, is bitterly opposed by the
members of that body, owing to his financial
transactions in connection with the building,
and, being a rich man, is extremely unlikely to
obtain the support of any faction of the Worktingmen's party. Political meetings are numerous, but no enthusiasm is manifested in any
quarter,—the character of the contest being far
too trianguisr to evoke anything but feelings of
distrust and anxiety, no matter which party REGARDING SAID ELECTION,

The strained of the strained o

that method of securing the Board. On the other hand, it may be said of him usat he honestly thought himself elected and entitled to the votes of the two Southern States which the tribunal decided against him. He was elected in Louisiana,—that is, he got 8,000 or 10,000 more actual votes there than Hayes. In the event of his success next year I think he will make a good President. He is a man of great ability, unwearled pertinacity, and extraordinary courage. He cannot be builled by the politicians or office-seckers. He has made an excellent Governor of New York, and has shown administrative and executive powers of a high order. He is old and rich, and has no temptation to abuse the powers of his office, while he has every inducement to give the country a good administration, one which will enure to his fame and obliterate in a measure the scandals which have attached to his name."

"What do you think of the results of the extra session?" was asked.

"I think that both parties made mistakes, and that the Republicans would have done better had they given up the army at the polls, and in fact conceded everything except the Sucervisors' law. On that they could have made an excellent fight without giving their oponents the chance of raising the cry against military interference with elections. The disgrace of the grand back-down, however, rested with the Democrats. Thurman in the Senate and Ewing in the House could have minded to, and the responsibility for it

tourman in the senate and Ewing in the House could have prevented the extra session easily, had they minded to, and the responsibility for it in a good measure rested with them. It had in-jured Thurman greatly, and considerably dimin-ished whatever chance he might have had for

the Presidency."
Concerning Secretary Sherman's canvass, and the efforts he is said to be making to obtain the Republican comination, the Judge said:
"It does not follow because a man is Secretary of the Treasury, and makes use of the great power and patronage of his office, that he is necessarily going to succeed in the race for the nomination. Two former Secretaries, James Guthrie and Salmon P. Chase, in turn did what Mr. Sherman is now charged with doing, and yet they signally failed when the time came."

LOUIS AND THE ABBEY.

The House of Commons Ventilates Its Opin

on the Proposed Memoriai to Eugenie's Son. A debate of peculiar interest took place in the House of Commons on the 8th of August. Sir Willrid Lawson had given notice to move "That an humble address be presented to her Majestv, praying her Majesty graciously to withhold her approval of the plan for the erection of a monument to the late Prince Louis Napoleon, in the Royal Chapel of King Henry the Seventh, in Westminster Abbey." He wanted to get the opinion of the House on the subject, although he knew that a vote just then was not in order. He had read a letter in the papers from the Dean of Westminster, who wrote: "When I received an application for this monument I at once consented, subject to the approval of her Majesty, in whose Royal Chapel the statue was intended to be placed."
Of course be concluded that her Majesty's approval was necessary before such a step could be taken, but he had been since informed that the matter was entirely under the control of the Dean. The Dean was what was called his "own Denn. The Dean was what was called his "own peculiar." [Laughter.] It was proposed, too, to put the monument in a most improper spot. The place for it was right over the tomb of Oliver Cromwell. [Laughter.]. Some people said that the matter was trifling, but trilles said that the matter was trifling, but trilles said that the matter was trifling, but trilles saide the sum of human things. Nothing, however, was a trifle in which the public took an interest. He yielded to no one in the respectful sympathy which the whole country felt for the Empress Eugenie in her great be-reavement, and it was only because it was proposed to put up a monument in a national building that he had thought it right to call attention of the House to the subject. No doubt the Prince was a calm, sensible young man, and though people might not wish the monument to be political, outside of England it must and would be looked upon as a political move. [Hear! Hear!] He was, after all, only a pretender. The First Napoleon was a scourge to the world; the Second Napoleon died early, before he could commit the crimes which Emperors generally committed. [Laughter.] As to the Third Napoleon, he was reading the other day the "Life of the Prince Consort," who described the Third Napoleon [cries of "Oh! Oh!"] as a born consolrator. Had the young man done anything? He had done nothing to call forth the admiration of their country. [Hear! Hear!] There was a large number of people who would look upon the monument as degrading to "our great national temple ["On! Oh!"] and "Hear! Hear!"], and it would be wise for the House to express the opinion which it had formed, so that those bersons who had the ultimate decision peculiar." [Laughter.] It was proposed, too,

express the opinion which it had formed, so that those persons who had the ultimate decision might be guided to act wisely in the matter. ICheera! might be guided to act wisely in the matter. [Cheers.]

Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Beaconsfield's Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose in a "fretful and dictatorial" humor. It was "much to be regretted" that "such a subject" should have been introduced into the House of Commons in "such a speech." [Cheers and "Oh."] The erection of monuments in Westminster Abbey is a matter which rests entirely with the Dean of that church. It is perfectly true that in the letter which the Dean some little time ago addressed to the newspapers he mentioned that in proposing to admit a monument of Prince Louis Napoleon into the Royal Chapel of Henry VII. he did so subject to the approval of the Queen, whose interest in the chapel they were aware of. "I presume that in so acting the Dean has taken a course of proper respect toward her Majesty, but at the same time in no way admitting or derogating from his own right to acmit monuments there or into any part of the fane. [Cheers.] The proposal that was made originated, as I understand, from the Dean himself, or at all events from some private friends of the Dean, and in no way, I am authorized to say, did it originate from her Majesty." [Loud cheers.] The proposal was made with no collitical significance; it was made with a view to express sorrow at the fate of the callant vouns man who was known to many

and "Hear, hear." His objection to the movement to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey was not all on account of the Prince's personal qualities, but because he thought that they
were drawing between man and man distinctions
which they should not recognize.
Mr. Justin McCartby said that the Abbey was
intended to hold the tombs and monuments of
the great men of the country, of whom Louis
Napoleon was not one. Lord Sandon wanted
peace. Parliament had never laid down any
rule on the subject of monuments is the Abbey,
and it would get into endless complications if it
did.
Mr. Briggs, rising to a point of order, said that

and it would get into endless complications if it did.

Mr. Briggs, rising to a point of order, said that if anything could throw discredit on a debate of this kind—[Cries of "Order."]

The Speaker—Does the honorable member rise to a point of order," and Mr. Briggs at once resumed his sent.]

The Speaker—Mr. Finegan! [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Connor Power—My honorable friend, the member for Blackburn, wishes to address the House on a boint of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Briggs—I merely wish to say that I do not understand and could not catch what the honorable member was saying—[laughter]—from the interruptions which proceeded from the other side. [Laughter.] There was one phrase which I caught distinctly from the other side which I think was hardly parliamentary. It was "Popper away like I o'clock." [Loud laughter.]

The Speaker—The honorable member rose to a point of order, but I am unable to understand the point of order. [Laughter.] Mr. Finegan! [Laughter.]

Mr. Finegan proceeded with some remarks, and said that if members were willing to turn Westminster Abbey into a second Madame Tussand's they were quite at liberty to do so. [Laughter.]

The subject was then dropped, without a yote,

[Laugnter.]
The subject was then dropped, without a vote, and "amid laughter."

YAZOO.

Further Particulars of the Killing of Dixon Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, Aug. 22 (Conservative Dem.)
From the officers of the steamer Carrie Ho gan, which arrived from Yazoo River last evening, we learn that the funeral of Henry M. Dixon, which took place at Yazoo City on Wednesday, was one of the largest that has been known in that place for a long while. We also learn the following particulars of the killing: Barksdale, the slayer of Dixon, was standing on the main street of Yazoo City, when he observed Dixon coming up the opposite side of the street. Remarking to some persons standing near him that " That there comes that now," Barksdale walked back into the store in front of which he was standing, and

now," Barksdale walked back into the store in front of which he was standing, and soon after came out again with a shotgan in his hand. By this time Dixon was nearly opposite to him, passing up the other side of the street. Barksdale called out, "Dixon! Dixon!" twice; but Dixon paid no attention to the call, apparently not hearing his name called: when Barksdale again said, "Dixon, defend ourself." Dixon then turned, and, throwing his hand behind him, attempted to draw his pistol. As he did so Barksdale raised his gun and fired.

Dixon's pistol caught in some way so that he did not at first succeed in drawing it, and, after Barksdale's fire, he, Dixon, turned and ran back in the direction from which he came, crying "murder!" After retreating a short distance heran into a doorway leading to the upper story of a building, and, having drawn his pistol, fired five times at Barksdale, but neither shot took effect. Barksdale discharged the other barrel of his gun, and Dixon fell over mortally wounded. We could not learn—for the bont's officers did not know—whether Dixon's pistol was fired before or after Barksdale's second shot, or whether it was the first or second shot. shot, or whether it was the first or second shot of Barkadale that gave Dixon his death-wound. From all we can learn it appears that Dixon had used very violent and abusive language in

had used very violent and abusive language in reference to a large number of the white people of Yazoo City, and that very many of them were so incensed against him that his fate was sea ed, and that, even if Barksdale had not killed him, some one e'se would ceria ny have done so.

One of our informants says he was told by a prominent Democrat of Yazoo that if the Independents desired to nominate a ticket they could do so, and elect if it they could without any bu'ldozing interference from the Democrats, but that certain men could not traduce and slander the people of the county without being hed to accountainly for it.

Mr. Roland Flanagan, who was an intimate friend and supporter of Dixon, left Yazoo City Wednesday night, it is said, through fear of his personal safety.

We also learn that Mr. Bob Johnson, of Satartia, who had business in the interior, hap-

tartia, who had business in the interior, hap-

tartia, who had business in the interior, happened to come near to a place of meeting of the independents, when he was waited upon and ordered to leave the locality under the impression that he was a soy upon their action. Johnson told them he would go, but that he would return, and he kept his word. Going back to Satartia he cailed a number of his friends, and together they returned to the place from which he had been driven, but when they reached there the independents had gone, and there was no one to be seen.

The situation in Yazoo is said to be very quiet now, and no more trouble is anticipated, though there is yet a smoldering fire which may at any moment shoot into a flame.

The Independents held their meeting on Wednesday and nominated a full county ticket, about 200 members of that party being present. The proceedings were very quiet and orderly, and these was no disturbance from the outside. Barksdale, the slaver of Dixon, was up for preliminary examination yesterday morning, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15.000, which bond he gave, and he is now at 1 berty. which bond he gave, and he is now at I berty.
There is considerable excitement in Yazoo
over the Dixon tragedy and the Independent
movement, but it is gradually dying out, and it

chiseling us on the sly; loosening our political and moral underpinning, to the end that if Grant does not lead the revolution that is inevitable, the day will come when some worse man may. Whoever convinces the Confeder stes that Grant would do these things secures him the Solid South.]

Why, then, the reader may ask,—If the things sketched are possible under Grant,—do Southern men not follow him, and prefer him, to an old-fashloned statesman like Tilden [f] who is a Jeffersonian [l] and a strict constructionist; a rigid ecoromist; the reverse of a sensationalist; able, aged, and rich, with no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; who, if President, will nail the lid down upon the dead past, and proceed toward the future to the exceeding slow, though harmonlous, music of the Constitution? [What Constitution? This one or the ante-War one?]

Herein it is that the North cannot understand the South. The North is a materialist. The South is a sentimentalist. [No part of the Union is so keen after appropriations as the sent-i-ment-al South.] The North has been debauched by money. The South is poor, and, having no money to be vain of, takes a certain pride in being nonest. [This is new,—never heard of before.] Thus intellectual convictions, though on the wane, are not yet extinct, and these rally about the fine, free system of our fathers with a tenacity born of a manhood undefiled by the sham morality, sham patriotism, sham gentility, sham and specious socialism propagated by the Republican leaders, in the punit and in the Senate, from Henry Ward Beecher to Roscoe Conkling, and luminously illustrated by the resent Republican Administration.

The South, therefore, is still for Tilden and

The South, therefore, is still for Tilden and reform. [Still for the bar'l and bribery.] It is still for free elections and the vindication of our elective system. [According to the Mississippi plan and Yazoo pattern.] It is still for cheap government and honest administration. But, if these are to be trampled under foot—if Hayes is to be succeeded by Sherman—the South is for Grant. That which is best is the restoration of the simple plan embodied in the organic law. [Restoration of what?] But, if this is practically lost to us, the next best thing is the other ex-Inestoration of what; but, it tails is practically lost to us, the next best thing is the other extreme,—the one-man power under the inspiration and the lead of a despot truly national, without convictions and without prejudices, himself the author of his creed and policy.

The people of the North had better take these things to heart. They may seem to be the emanations of an eccentric fancy, mere yagaries meant to lighten s summer's leisure. But, down in the bottom of the Southern heart, they are graven as indelibly as truths of Holy

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Bitter Attack on Him by Democrats— Charged with Gross Nepotism and Ap-pointing Rebels in Preference to Union Men.

Men.

Dispotch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Secretary Sher man left here on this morning's train, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Ouio. He goes into the State to make campaign speeches.

Secretary Sherman should be asked by the loval soldiers of Ohio why he has appointed Confederates to office. His friends say he has not. Let us see. Here is the roster: Gen. Withers was a Confederate soldier. He served through the War. He is a brother of

Senator Withers, of Virginia. He was appointed a first-class clerk in the Register's Office of the Treasury by John Sherman, on the recommendation of Gen. Sherman, whose classmate he was at West Point. Col. Hathaway, editor of the Norfolk Day-Book, was appointed in July by Secretary Sher-man Inspector of Customs at Norfolk, vice In-

man Inspector of Customs at Norfolk, vice Inspector Phelps. Hathaway advocated making bridges of the bodies of Union men in 1861 in his paper, and was a rampant Secessionist until he recently began the advocacy of Sherman for the Presidency in his paper. Phelps is an original Union man, a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, and, being too old for the army, cared for the families of Union refugees.

John S. Mosby, the notorious guerrilla, is Consul-General to China on recommendation of John Sherman and James A. Garfield, vice Wells, an ex-Union soldier.

Stephen P. Balley was a Major of guerrillas under Mosby. The Washington Republican, in the War chronicles of July 24, says: "July 24, 1862. Eighty men of the Nioth Virginia infantry were surprised and captured at Summerville, Va., by a superior force of Rébel cavalry under Maj. Bailey." Maj. Bailey is an Inspector of Tobacco at Petersburg, Va., at a salary of 34.500, under Secretary Sherman.

Robert P. Bailey, son of the Major, also a Mosby guerrilla, is "Assistant Inspector of Tobacco in the Second Virginia District, at a salary of about \$2,000.

H. Clay Bailey, also a son of the Major and a Mosby guerrilla, is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Suxth Virginia District, under

Mosby guerrilla, is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Virginia District, under Secretary Sherman.

Revenue for the Sixth Virginia District, under Secretary Sherman.

Simoson P. Bailey, also a son of the Major, and Mosby guerrilla, is a Sub-Consul at Palermo, Sicily, at a handsome salary. Including fees.

J. W. Champman, also a Mosby guerrilla, was Mail Agent but is now Special Agent of the Treasury, under Secretary Sherman.

J. H. Rives, Captain of Artiflery, in the Rebel army, is Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Virginia District, and has thirty subordinates. Excepting three of these, Rives and his whole force are Southeth Democrats.

Edward W. Massey, an ex-Mosbyguerrilla, is Inspector of Customs at Fortress Monroe, Va. Theodoré Nelliger, who served through the War in the New York Burgess Rifle Corps, was discharged to make room for him.

In July a widow lady named Barnes, the daughter of a stanch Union man named Pollard, in Virginia, who was shot down in cold blood on his own door-step, in the presence of his family, by Mosby's guerrillas, applied to the Treasury Department for a position, having the names of fourteen members of Congress on her papers indorsing her ability and respectability; but Mrs. Barnes, not being able to organize for Sherman, was unsuccessful, while the Departments are overrun with the proteges of Confederate members.

The wife, paughter, son. and son-in-law of

very strange that her death should have gone unnoticed by the cable from the 6th to the 16th, and still stranger that it should then have been announced as that of her daughter-in-law. The Alheusum published a short obtuary of the deceased lady on Saturday last, which the Era followed on Saturday with a brief review of her career. This would indicate that the original London dispate of last Saturday morning must have been based upon the Atheusum's announcement, the news agent having made the studied blunder of confounding Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris with Mrs. Nellie. But the latest English mails show that the death of Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris was known in London days before the first dispatch to this country, for the Pail Mail Gazette of the 8th contains this announcement among its obstuary notices: "Sartoris—Adelaide, wife of Mr. Edward J., at Thichfield, Hants, Aug. 6." It is not at all creditable to English journalism that this announcement should have attracted no attention for a week, and it is exceedingly discreditable to the London agent of the Associated Press that he should have mixed things up so terribly when he got hold of the news.

GEORGIA'S FACTIONS.

Sweeping Charges Against the Democratic Administration—Enormous Corruption and Rascality—A Serious Party Schism. Correspondence New Fork Herald. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The situation here is unchanged since I sent you dispatches an-nouncing the impeachment of Comptroller Goldsmith and the investigations ordered for the Treasury, the Penitentiary, and the School and Agricultural Departments. The lines are being drawn closer, the excitement a growing in-tenser, but there are no starting developments, and I take advantage of the full before the storm to give the *Herald* a history of the events and their causes that have led to the remarkable state of things now existing.

The Governor has just emerged from one in-

vestigation, and is now threatened with another. Some time ago he affixed his signature to an issue of \$263,000 of railroad bonds, over which there had been much litigation and of the legality of which there has been some doubt. He was sustained in his indorsement of the bonds by nearly every public man in-Georgia, and by an almost unbroken public sentiment. It was charged, however, that Mr. John W. Murphy, a clerk in the Treasurer's ofcuring this indorsement. He claimed that he received this fee from the bondholders for work done as a lawyer. There were others who in-sinuated that the fee had been paid to secure improper interference with the Executive. Gov. Colquitt thereupon demanded an immediate investigation into his motives and conduct. This investigation was had and was most thorough. Investigation was had and was most thorough. There were two reports from the Committee. Both vindicated the Governor in the fullest terms, denouncing the reports against his integrity as a mass of calumny and slander. The majority report had a sentence relieving Mr. Murphy. This provoked opposition. After a discussion that was almost endless, and that went from session to session, both Houses adopted a substitute resolution, vindicating the Governor's character in emphatic terms. It had become evident by this time, however, that there was a great deal of bad feeling, and that there was to be a general fight all along the line.

Both vindicated the Governor in the follost terms, denouncing the reports against his integrity as a mass of calumny and slander. The majority reports had a sentence relieving Mr. Murphy. This provoked opposition. After a discussion that was almost sendless, and this went from senting the sent from the printer, whiling away that the sent of the sent operation. After a discussion in the sent from the printer, whiling away that the sent of the s

is attement to bribe was brought to the attention of the states. Mr. Gribt, and of the statement working of the attention. Mr. Wright is tool blim at the time of the states, the timeschimens of the Compiterioler was orthogonal to the states. The states of the Compiterioler was orthogonal to the states of the stat

made a breach in the party, and, doubtless, suggested the idea of investigation. Since then there have been members of the Legislature not connected with the Independent, party who have put on foot the spirit of inquiry. At last we have investigation run mad. There can be no limit set for the nosing-out business. Even the men who do not believe that the Democratic Administration a corrupt do not oppose the investigation, as it will result in something definite, and will put down the spirit of slander, or fix corruption upon the accused.

will result in something definite, and will put down the spirit of slander, or fix corruption upon the accused.

The attitude of the Republicans in the coming contest cannot be predicted. I met Gov. Bullock to-day, and had a talk with him. He says: "It is foolish to say that any decent Republican is gratified at the status of things in Georgia. We love Georgia better than we love parte, and we should regret exceedingly to find one-half of the things, alleged against the Democratic Administration to be true. As for me, I gut little trustin these noisy charges. They seldom amount to anything. I was denounced, yillied, and abused all over Georgia for vers, and yet when I came to trial the prosecution did not have the shadow of a case, and the trial was a farce. What we need most is some nower that shall brand as his every man who starts one of these infamous charges, and is then unable to maintain is."

The fight over the State officers in Georgia will be heree and obstinate. It will split the party in two parts. Whe her this split will extend into national questions in the State is not certain. It is improbable but not impossible that two Electoral theory been acting with the Democrats for years. The developments will be made very rapidly. In the meantime it is fair to say for the honor of Georgia and despite these charges of corruption that the results achieved by the Colquitt Administration surpass anything ever done yet. The expenses of the Government have been reduced vastly, the tax rate has been reduced 25 per cent, the rate of interest paid for money for the State has been cut down from 7 and 6 to 5 per cent. The bonds formerly bore 8, 7, and 6 per cent. The bonds formerly bore 8, 7, and 6 per cent. The bonds formerly bore 8, 7, and 6 per cent, and now 4 per cents float at par. The credit of the State is sarely improved, its affairs are prosperous, its people cheerful, contented, and happy, and it is shrewdly guested that it is the politicians, after all, that are making all the disturbance.

NASBY.

The Humorist Arrested in Cincinnati for He Doesn't Know What-His Account of the Affair.

Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 24.

The veritable Nasby had an experience last evening, just such a one as he probably never had in all his Cross-Roads life before. It took place, as might have been expected considering his politics, in front of the Enquirer office. The story is best told in the form of an interview.

The Rev. Petro cum started in about as follows:
"I had been in the Enguirer office arranging for the advertisement of my play for the open-ing of the sease, Monday night, and was wait-ing for a proof from the printer, whiling away the time, as the office was unbearably hot, with

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Dull---Foreign Exchange Weaker.

Westward Movement of Currency-A Depressed Stock Market,

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Wheat Firmer-Other Grain Tending Downwards.

Pork Easiur --- Meats Unsettled --- Freights Strong.

FINANCIAL.

out bonds were lower. The 4s wen overnment bonds were lower. The as were by bid in New York and Chicago, and 101 of the lower of is evident that the Syndicate, or at least the lirst National Bank of New York, have been mable to sell all the bonds they subscribed for, no that a large amount, running far up into me millions, still remains to be paid for by nem. The nominal amount of the indebtedness if the First National of New York and the other licate banks is \$46,000,000, but there are ned to be offsets of called bonds for more than falmed to be offsets of called board for more market, which is reducing the prices of all investment securities, there seems to be not one way for the Syndicate to prepare itself. to settle with the Government on Oct. 1. That way is to reduce the price of the bonds. This the Syndicate can well afford to do. The price at which they subscribed was 100%. On all that are now lying in the Treasury to be paid for by them they have received two coupons of 1 percent each. This reduces the cost of the bonds to them to 98%. All the expenses of the Syn ficate for telegraphing, printing, advertising tc., have been fully made good, and a hand the profit earned beside, by the sales already the from 100% up to 103%, and all the way up on the rise. The sholding 10-40s for their circulation have banks holding 10-40s for their circulation have been very stubborn in their refusal to pay the Syndicate a premium for the 4s. The owners of \$13,000,000 have gamely resisted the threats of a rising market, and during the recent decline have remained aloof, firm in their determination to get their 4s at par. The present quotation includes about 1/2 cent accrued interest, and makes the price of the bond about 1001/4. The tendency of the bond market apdof the money market, too, is toward lower prices, and if, as is universally supposed, the ces, and if, as is universally supposed, the edicate are "stuck," it is almost certain that

There were a good many inquiries for bonds; but, as is almost always the case on a failing or a weak market, would-be purchasers insisted on something lower than the lowest price. The 6s of 1881 were 104 and 104%, the 5s 101% and 102%,

Foreign exchange was lower, with a moderate supply of commercial bills and bankers' bills in light demand. Posted rates for sterling were 482@484. Actual transactions in Chicago were at 481½ and 488½, and in New York were at 481@481½, and 483½. Sterling grain bills were 478½@480½. French grain bills were 528½ and 530, and French bankers' bills rere 521% and 523%. The market was steady

the reduced rates.
Consols in London were 97 15-16. The Bank
England lost \$245,000 in bullion. Cheap money in Chicago is drawing near its end. Bankers report an increasing demand from all sources for discounts. There is no prospect of a tight money market here, but funds will be more actively and profitably employed than for any preceding autumn since 1873. Rates range from 4@6 per cent on call, and from 7@8 per

About the New York money market, the New York Herald of Saturday says:

Money loaned in the first hour at 6 per cent for call loans on general collateral. It soon advanced to 7 per cent, however, and in the afternoon 7 per cent and 1-32 of 1 per cent premium per diem extra was paid. After brokers had been supplied in the closing nour balances were loaned as low as 5 and 4 per cent. It looked very much as if the money market was "rigged." Certain big lenders called in their 7 per cent loans and left their 6 per cent loans standing, and there were many incidents pointing to that conclusion. Cook County 5s were sold at 101%, and Cook

In the stock market opening prices were at an advance of 1/2 to 1/2 for the leading stocks on Saturday's closing quotations, but this improvement was not kept up. The market was weak all day, and at the close a vigorous hammering was indulged in, which gave the whole list a sickly look. The decline was greatest in Lake 80 yesterday, and then broke to 86%. There are not a few operators who still believe that the Lake Shore will be leased to the New York Central, or in some way merged with it. Saratoga orders were a prominent feature of the New York market on Saturday. According to one account, Yanderbilt is putting up the price of the stock to let out, without loss, a number of New York State politicians whose goodwill in the Legislature is essential to him. The weakness of Erie is attributable in part to the regulations about the new stock. To make a delivery of 100 shares of this, six certificates are needed.—one of fifty shares of voting stock, and five of ten shares each of beneficiary stock. Another point about Erie is that it had a rapid advance in the early part of the year, when the price was run up to 29%. It was then the English holders unloaded on the New York market at prices more than double those first made after the reorganization of the road. The Granger roads were no exceptions to the prevailing weakness. Northwest common declined from 75% to 73%, closing at 74, and 8t. Paul common from 65 to 63%, closing at 63%. St. Paul is being pushed down tin price because the wheat-crop is asserted to have been overestimated, and because the increase in earnings over last year is made to appear greater than it really is. Vice-President Wadsworth was appealed to in New York to contradict the statement that the published earnings of the St. Paul Road included a much greater mileage than was embraced in the carnings of last year, with which they are compared, and declined to do so. He would not assume the responsibility even of declaring that the receipts from the 219 miles of Western Union Road lately added are not included in the reported earnings of St. Paul. In addition to this it is well known that 167 miles of road known as the Southern Minnesota has also been added to the St. Paul. The other losses were Michigan Central 1%, to 33%; San Francisco %, to 13%; the preferred %, to 15%; Enter preferred %, to 15%; Louisville

24%.

Rie second & opened at 73%, advanced to 73%, and closed at 72%.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday, the leading feature was Eric consolidated seconds, which declined from 73 to 73%, and subsequently advanced to 78%. The remainder of the list was dull. Eric consolidated 7s fell off to 110; do funded 5s to 71%; St. Louis & Bas Francisco class C to 54; St. Pani consolidated, sinking-funds to 104%; New Jersey Central consolidated firsts to 55%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assumed to 75%; Great Western seconds excession to 90; Burlington, Cedar Rapids &

Northern firsts to 85%; and Kansas & Texas nds to 30%. Kansas & Texas consolidated nted advanced to 74; Cincinnati and Spring field firsts, guaranteed by Lake Shore, to 107 and St. Louis & San Francisco class A to 83.

The approximate earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company for the second week of August were \$101,300 in 1879 and \$91,232 in 1878, a gain of \$10,038.

1879 and \$91,232 in 1878, a gain of \$10,038.

The new Eric certificates were the subject of a meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. At present a stockholder exchanging 100 shares of Eric stock gets fifty certificates, over which he has absolute control, and fifty "beneficiary" certificates, which are not accepted by the Board as a good delivery. The Committee on Stock List, to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of making the present certificates a good delivery until Oct. 1: after that date, on good delivery until Oct. 1; after that date, on all 100-share lots, fifty to be votable and fifty non-votable. The report was adopted. The probabilities now are that in a short time these certificates will be traded in separately, and dealt in instead of two as at present, -namely, preferred stock, votable and non-votable, and

common stock, votable and non-votable.

The New York Mining Exchange is bringing itself into contempt by allowing the Bertha & Edith stock to be bought and sold on its board. There is no mine at all on the Bertha & Edith property, which is a mere "prospect" in Virginia. The property of the Company was attached for debt by the Sheriff last week. At the Exchange on Saturday Bertha & Edith was selling 20 per cent off, but Plumas, Inde-pendence, Consolidated Imperial, and Moose showed additional strength. The market seems willing to let the "fancies" fade if the better stocks can find any purchasers.

From Lake Superior we learn that the Silver Islet Company offered \$100,000 for the Thunder Bay Mine, which was refused, and that the same Company have paid \$40,000 for one half interest in McKellar's Island. The Beck Mine in Thunder Bay is to be worked by Buffalo and New York capital. New discoveries have been made just north of the Beck Mine, and in the Northern Light district valuable gold discov eries are announced. The country is rapidly filling up with prospectors, and prices of loca-

tions are getting higher. The Homestake Mine in July produced \$52, 345; the Ontario Mine, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14, produced \$61,201, assay value. The Stonewall Jackson Mine (Arizona) produced \$28,042 in June and July; and the Golden Terra produced \$37,768 in July. Recent bullion shipments have been: California, Aug. 11, \$13,631; Belle Isle Aug. 18, \$21,000; Independence, Aug. 18, \$4,300; Northern Belle, Aug. 13, \$4,190; Gila, Aug. 16, \$8,417; and Christy Consolidated, Aug. 16, \$7,523. From Aug. 1 to the 11th \$58,162 was sent down from the Standard Mine, \$36,540 from the Bodie Mine, and \$2,692 from the Noonda

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	
ew York Cent	1119	****	****	119
lichigan Centi		41."		811/6
ake Shore		80	86%	86%
&Northwest		75%	73%	74
o preferred.		2227		97%
. & St. Paul		6514	6314	63%
ock Island		****	****	139
nion Pacific		2514	24%	76%
rie	24%	47%	46%	46%
rie preferred		37	36%	37
abash Railw		16%	16	16%
. C. C. & Ir		10.2		50
an. & St. Joe	18%	19%	184	194
preferred		40%	40%	40%
el. & Hudsor		4714	40%	46%
el., Lack. &		57%	56%	56%
J. Central.	51	51%	50%	50%
o., Kan. & T	ex. 15%	16	1514	15%
an. City & N.	2014	10	The state of the s	2014
preferred	5414	54%	53%	58%
. U. Tel. Co	9414	0174	20.14	934
lantic & Pac				35%
. C. & L. C .				7%
nsas Pacific.				57%
L.&San Fra				12%
preferred .			****	1754
ton	87	****	****	87
misville & Na	sh 54			53%
orthern Pacifi				1614
inneapolis		****		39%

cent on time. Currency orders continue liberal, and remittances are received daily from New Fork. Bank clearings were \$3,800,000. COMMERCIAL BILLS. Sixty days. 4781/4 528/4

Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	1124	113
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	1124	113
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895	1124	1142
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895	1144	
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895	1144	
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	1144	115
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	1144	115
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1896	1164	115
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1896	1164	115
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1896	1164	116
Chicago Water Loan 7s	1896	1164
Chicago Water Loan 7s	1896	1164
Chicago Water Loan 7s	1896	1108
Chicago Water Loan 7s	1064	
Chicago Water Loan 8s	108	1084
Chicago Water Loan 8s	108	1084
Chicago South Park 7s	1064	
Chicago South Park 6s	1064	
Chicago Gouth Park 6s	1064	
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) 994	107	
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	107	
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	107	
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	107	
Cook County (short) 7s	101	1014
Cook County (short) 7s	101	1014
Cook County (short) 7s	101	1014
City Railway (South Side)	1684	170
City Railway (South Side)	1684	170
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Chamber of Commerce	107	110
*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS.		

Following are Chicago quotations for coins: EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

UNITED STATES 44.
COOK COUNTY 7s.
COOK COUNTY 5s.
LINCOLN PARK 7s.
WEST TOWN 5s.

IRA HOLMES,
GRNERAL BEOKER,
SC WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale,
CONCOUNTY BONDS.
THIRD NATIONAL
BANK RECRIVER'S CERTIFICATES. CHARLES HENROTIN,

City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Drivision Eallway 7 per cent Certificates of Inlebtedness in sums to suit. JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

127 Lassile-st.,
WANTS
CRICAGO CITY PAILWAY STOCK.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK. HAS FOR SALE:

WILLIAM O. COLE.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago cks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warran Member of New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts. ECCIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 446 per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashler FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,

WATER BONDS..... LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Pays the highest price for

GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

INVESTMENTS. WE OPPER POR SAUS WE OPPER FOR SAID

\$40,000 Fulton Co., Ill., 8 per cent Honds.
\$35,000 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.
\$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent Bonds.
\$4,000 Town of Lake 7 per cent Water Bond And buy and sell all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
Also FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Baukers,
100 Fast Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. New York, Aug. 25.—Governments weak. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities were dull.

The stock market was strong in early dealings, and prices advanced 1/201, but at the First Board a weak feeling set in, and prices fell off sharply. The decline continued to the close, when the lowest prices of the day were current. The decline from the highest point ranged from 1/2 to 2%. Lake Shore made the greatest decline, Granger, coal shares, and Western Union eing also noticeably weak. Transactions were 208,000 shares: 27,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore,28,-208,000 shares: 27,000 Eric, 57,000 Lake Shore, 28, Northwestern common, 2,100 preferred, 17,000 St. Paul common, 19,000 Lackawanna, 1,200 New Jersey Central, 1,700 Michigan Central, 4,000 Onto & Mississippi, 20,000 Western Union, 2,100 Pacific Mail, 1,300 Louisville & Nashyille, 2,600 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 1,100 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 1,000 preferred, 1,300 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,400 preferred, 1,000 first preferred, 1,000 Wabash, 1,200 Kansas & Texas, 1,100 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

favette.

Money active at 6@7: closing at 7.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 481%: sight, 483.

The steamship Britannic, from Liverpool, brought \$400,000 in gold bars.

GOVERNMENTS.

STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old. 29¼ Virginia 6s, new... 28¼ Tennessee 6s, new... 29¼ Missouri 6s...... 104 Virginia 6s, old... 28¼ SAN PRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Following were the

sterling, 4841.

FOREIGN.

LOADON, Aug. 25-5 p. m.—Consols, 95 15-

16.
American Securities—Illinois Central, 90;
Pennsylvania Central, 42½; Reading, 20½;
Eric, 20½; Eric preferred, 49.
United States bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 108%; 4a, 104%.
The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £59,000.

The following instruments were filed for

The following instruments were name record Monday, Aug. 25:

GITY PROFERTY.

Mather st, 2084 ft w of Desplaines, s.f., 25x111 ft, improved, dated Aug. 25 (W. G. Godman to Charles A. Brook)...

G. Godman to Charles A. Brook)...

ft, improved, dated Aug. 18 (August Kollhurst to H. Dresselhaus)

The premises No. 528 Warren av, dated Aug. 6 (Gilbert B. Jacos to James McCartney)...

Twenty-second st, 54 ft w of Wood. n f. 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 25 (F. Lodding to B. Decker)...

South Halsted st, 225 ft s of Thirty-second, w f. 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (Thomas Considine to Bridget Geary)...

Mohawk st, 186 3-10 ft s of Menomones, e f. 24x122 ft, improved, dated Aug. 22 (Frank Koster to Jonchim Kleiss)...

Sodgwick st. 391½ ft s of North av, w f. 25x204 6-10 ft, to Market st, dated Aug. 14 (Michael Umbdenstock to Mary Chivill)...

Lincoln av, 365 ft n w of Larrabee st, s w ft, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 25 (Anna Mattes to Caroline Holverscheid).

Cologne st, 261 ft w of Deering, n f., 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 30, 1878 (E. E. Hundley to R. J. Moore)...

Oakley av, 115 2-10 ft n of West Washington st, e f. 45x112 ft, dated Aug. 15 (Levi D. Boone to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company).

Bushnell st, 25 ft w of Stewart av, s f. 25 guarant of the stewart av, s f. 25 record Monday, Aug. 25: to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company).

Bushnell st. 25 ft w of Stewart av. s f. 25 x125 ft, dated July 29 (James J. Callopy to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company).

Thirty-ninth st. n w cor of Stewart av. s f. 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 12 (R. H. Walker to same).

Stewart av. 35 ft n of Twenty-second st. e f. 40x100 ft, dated Aug. 8 (M. L. and J. J. Penroe to Same).

Napoleon place, 15 ft w of Stewart av. s f. 34x125 ft, dated July 26 (Robert Jones to Chicago & Western Indiana Hailroad Company).

McGregor st, 25 ft w of Stewart av. s f. 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 19 (Joseph Kell to Same).

actregors, 2011 w of Stewart av. 81, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 19 (Joseph Kell to Same)

Thirty-eighth court, s w cor of Stewart av. n f. 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 11 (E. S. Lane to Same)

Fourteenth st. 68½ ft w of Dearborn, n f. 24½x103½ ft, dated Aug. 6 (D. C. Nicholes to Same)

Stewart av. 95½ ft south of Twenty-second st. ef. 50x115 ft, dated Aug. 9 (G. and M. Suydacker to Same)

Fourteenth st. 100 ft w of State, n f. 48x103½ ft. dated July 31 (Illinois Trust & Savings Benk to Same)

Twenty-second st. s w cor of Stewart av. n f. 48x83½ ft; also Archer av. 55 ft w of Stated July 29 (M. L. Pearce to Same).

Twenty-second st. s w cor of Stewart av. dated July 29 (M. L. Pearce to Same).

Twenty-second st. ft w of Dearborn, n f. 24½x103½ ft. dated July 19 (D. F. Cameron to Same).

Third av. 236 ft s of Fourteenth st. 25x 100 ft, and 25x185 ft, dated July 19 (D. F. Cameron to Same).

Thirty-seventh st. s w corner of Stewart av. n f. 48x125 ft, dated July 19 (M. Ilickling to Same)

Thirty-seventh st. s w corner of Stewart av. n f. 48x125 ft, dated July 19 (M. Ilickling to Same)

Fourteenth st. 173½ ft w of State, n f. 24½x103½ ft. dated July 19 (Jacob Franz to Same).

Shurtleff av, 50 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f. 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 23 (C. H. Schwab to J. B. Shaw)...

SOUTH OF CITT LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

Fifty-third st. 178 ft e of Kimbark av, n f. 55x150 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1878 (George Sawin to M. F. Clements)... 3

Cottage Grove av, 60 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, wf, 24x130 ft, dated Aug. 18 (M. E. Hood to G. W. Hubbard).

Part of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 28, for right-of-way (Homer Cook to Chicago & Western Indiana Bailroad Co).

Forty-first at, s w cor of Stewart av, n f, 50 ft to Dummy Road, with other property, dated July 10 (W. D. Shipman to Same).

Forty-fifth st, n w cor of Stewart av, s f, Same)...
Forty-fifth st, n w cor of Stewart av. a f,
48 ft to Layion st, dated July 29 (M.
P. and A. J. Jutkins to same). COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for August delivery on t eading articles for the last two bus The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city

during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'cloc Monday morning, with comparisons: 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878.

332, 635 42,430 12,800 201,465 3,956 1,414 865 102,710 452,920 188,750 202,115 5,542 2,681 157,950 47,679 195 7,799 71 7,923 1,610 1,663 1,100 55 326 8,827 1,741 78,075 2,268 8,667 77, 689 248, 263 1, 307 20 2,410 1,180 4,374 700 3,040 909 2,601 The following grain was inspected into store

in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 winter wheat, 57 cars No. 2 do; 26 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (87 winter), 9 cars mixed, 4 cars No. 2 hard, 185 cars No. spring, 126 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected, 4 cers no grade (439 of all kinds of wheat); 123 cars and 7,500 bu high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 1 car new mixed, 375 cars and 88,400 bu No. 2 corn, 51 cars and 6,000 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (551 corn); 67 cars white lots, 42 cars and 9,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 77 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (189 oats); 10 cars No. 1 rye, 40 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (61 rye); 3 cars No. 3 barley, 18 cars extra do, 3 cars feed (24 barley). Total (1,264 cars), 680,000 bu. Inspected out: 27,848 bu winter wheat, 87.695 bn other wheat, 385,985 bu corn, 14,832

bu oats, 400 bu barley. The following statement shows the distribu

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	31,923	257, 910		311,52
To Buffalo	8,078	20, 148 683, 455	1,824.537	
To Erle		**********	21,620	******
To Ogdensburg To Huron		10,818	118, 659 53, 080	
To Montreal To Colborne		*********	89, 384 22, 660	
To Kingston To Collingwood		33, 256 16, 958	40,452 20,000	
To other ports	52	20,300	3, 420	6,900
Totals	40,728	1,048,955	2, 354, 562	318, 421

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and quite irregular. Port was easier, lard steady, and ribs higher for next month, about which there were some fears of a corner, but weak on the longer deliveries. Wheat was firmer, and other grain tended downwards, except barley; breadstuffs were depressed by the fact of larger arrivals. Mess pork closed 5c lower, at \$8.17% for September, and \$8.25 for October. Lard closed steady at \$5.6236 for September, and \$5.65 for October. Short ribs closed irregular, \$4.521/2 for September, and \$4.37% for October. Spring wheat closed %c higher at 87% for September or October. Winter wheat closed steady at 94@943c for No. 3 red, according to location. Corn closed 1/2/3/c lower, at 33c for September, and 333c for October. for future delivery, at 221/c for September and at 23@231/c for October. Rye was easier, clos-Barley was more active, at 75c for September and 75% for October. Hogs were fairly active and steady, with light at \$3.50@3.75 and heavy at \$3.10@8.50. Cattle were quiet and generally

lower. Sales were at \$2.00@5.00 for inferior to Wheat was strong early, under the expecta-tion that the numerous arrivals of vessels would be the signal for a break in lake freights, which would cause our bins to be nearly emptied. But there was a change in the feeling when freights were found to be stronger, and the shipping demand dragged so much that capitalists could make money by buying up the current receipts and selling them for next month's delivery. Corn strengthened in sympathy, after the early to operate except at their own figures. Oats were depressed by the fact of large receipts. Track grain was very dull yesterday. The advance in rail freights made shippers unwilling to take hold, and a good many lots were placed in store because they could not be sold on track.

Lake freights were active to Kingston at full
Saturday's rates, 84c being paid for corn and 8%c for wheat. Buffalo vessels were quiet, with a moderate demand at 5c for wheat, but the few vessels ready were generally held at 51/4c, which figure was paid in the afternoon. Eric Canai rates were easier at 63/4c on com. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 12% con corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 63%c on lard and meats.

Jobbers of dry goods were fairly busy. Buyers are becoming more numerous from day to day, and the movement is already of pretty large proportions. Prices remain steady. Boots and shoes were in good demand, and specially new features. A good business was in progress at firmly-sustained prices. Dried fruits and puts were in fairly active demand, and were held fully up to previous figures. Fish met with only a liberal inquiry, and were without change in values. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. Trading in oils name.

markets were without new features. Trading in oils, paints, and colors was reported fair for the season, and the market was steady at former prices. Bagging was steady at 23c for Stark, 23½c for Brighton, and 20½c for American. Leather was quoted quiet and unchanged. The offerings of lumber at the sale docks yesterday morning were the largest for several weeks. The market opened firm at the advance, and nearly all the cargoes were sold before noon. Yard dealers were the buyers. The retail market was active and firm, compon fencing and dimension being about 50c higher in consequence of the advance in cargo prices. The wool market was quiet and steady. Broom corn was slow and easy. The harvesting of the new crop has begun, and a few lots have been exhibited here. Timothy seed was active and firm, and other varieties steady. Hides were searce and strong, and hay in moderate demand at inside prices. Green fruits were not so plenty as usual and sold freely, peaches bringing more. Poultry was quiet.

It is whispered around to be the intention in railroad circles to add another 5c per 100 lbs Sept. 15 to freight tariff, and still another 5c at

the close of next month. Dame Rumor further the close of next month. Dame Rumor further has it that the powers that be expect to be able to put on an additional 5c before the winter sets in. That would make 45c per 100 ibs on grain and 50c on meats, from Chicago to New York. That would be decidedly steep, and might result in excessively low prices the coming winter, notwithstanding the fact of a good European demand for our breadstuffs and provisions. A gentleman in the trade stated yesterday that a good many Eastern grain buyers are askthat a good many Eastern grain buyers are ask-ing for "bottom samples." They want to know the poorest quality which could be served out to them on an order. At present the rule is to send average samples, and the consequence is that a buyer may receive a cargo of grain, which will be poorer than his sample, though within the limits of the grade designated. It certainty would be to the advantage of the trade our Inspectors were, furnished with bottom samples of the leading grades, which at present they are not. Except so far as weight is a test, the aspector is now left to his own interpretation of the meaning of the word "reasonably" as applied to cleanness and soundness. It is well known that not only will different men vary considerably in their views of what is reasons ble, but that the views of the same Inspector will vary materially at different times, unless he should chance to be an angel, and no such being has been seen on the force thus far. EXPORTS PROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four

Apple and a fifth	Week end'g Aug. 23,	Week end'g Aug. 16.	Week end'g Ang. 24.
	1879.	1879.	
Flour, brls	113, 507	84, 434	54, 423
Wheat, bu	8, 419, 158	3, 480, 000	2, 622, 909
Corn, bu	957, 646		
Oats, bu	4, 173	3,268	121, 524
Rye, bu	*******	79, 335	
Pork, bris	4, 436		3,750
Lard, lbs	6, 410, 278	6, 197, 000	2,977,519
Bacon, ibs	11, 411, 508	10, 598, 600	9, 991, 264
GRAIN	IN STORE	IN NEW YOU	IK.
The follow	ing table she	ws the stock	ks of grain
in New York			

Wheat, bu. 8, 111, 000 2, 790, 000 1, 500, 000 1372, 822 Corn, bu. 2,021, 000 1,954, 000 1, 179, 000 948, 207 Oata, bu. 558, 000 350, 00 460, 00 592, 542 Rye, bu. 76, 000 88, 000 71, 000 18, 707 Barley, bu. 26, 00 88, 000 203, 000 4, 677 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Aug. 25.—Receipts—Flour, 31,231 brls; wheat, 676,023 bu; corn, 357,462 bu; cats, 92,795 bu; corn meal, pkgs, 345; rye, 6,231 bu; malt, 10,200 bu; pork, 232 brls; beef, 5,984 lbs; cut meats, 4,141 pkgs; lard, 2,334 tcs; whisky, 254 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 24,-

000 brls; wheat, 817,000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu. FRENCH WHEAT CROP. A Paris correspondent of the London Eco mist says: "It is now almost certain that a fair average may be counted on. This agrees with the prediction of the Mark-Lane Express, from which the Commercial bulletin deduces that the wheat-crop of France this year will be 260,000,-000 bu. Assuming this, which is rather unde a fair average, and assuming its quality will be an average grade, it follows from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bu need to be imported. In any event it seems difficult to find any good reason for expecting that France will need to import during the next twelve months anything like the large quantities that have been estimated in some

quarters, and notably in certain French estiat Chicago Aug. 25: Horatio H. Hayden, 5,277 sacks salt; Mann, Hapgood & Co., 1,100 sacks salt; W. H. Schimpferman & Sons, 50 baskets champague; Empire Warehouse Company, 3 casks soda-ash; Charles Gossage & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 18 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 9 cases musical instrubooks; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases hos-iery; Kohisaat & Co., 4 cases beads; Mann, Hapgood & Co., 1 case rennets; Winslow, Wright & Co., 40 pkgs curiosities; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; E. Dester, 1 cask brandy; C. W. & E. Pardridge, 50 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 25 cases dry goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 41 cases dolfs, etc. Collections, \$8,465.98.

PROVISIONS.
HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and irregular. Pork was lower, lard a shade firmer, and ribs for Λάgust and September were stronger, but lower for October, as sales for that month can probably be filled from the then current packing. Liverpool quoted an advance of 3d in short glears, but packing hogs here were easier. It is pop-ularly supposed that one firm here holds or con-trols all the short ribe for next month, but parties sion is a mistaken one.

MESS PORK—Declined 5@10c per brl, and closed 5c per brl below the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 250 brls spot at \$8.25; 10,250 brls seller September at \$8.15@8.20; 12,000 brls seller seller September at \$8.15@8.20; 12,000 bris seller October at \$8.224@8.27%; and 250 bris seller the year at \$7.30. Total, 22.750 bris. The market closed steady at \$8.20@8.25 for cash, \$8.17%@8.20 for August, \$8.17%@8.20 for September, and \$8.25@8.27% for October. Seller the year closed nominally about \$7.75@7.80. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LAND—Wus a shade firmer than at Saturday's closings, with a moderate demand. Sales were reported of 2.250 tes seller September at \$5.65@5.67%; 500 tes seller October at \$5.65@5.67%; 500 tes seller October at \$5.65@5.67%; 500 tes seller October at \$5.65@5.67%; 500 tes seller Hourst \$5.5% for \$5.65 for \$6.50 tes seller August; \$5.62%@5.65 for seller August; \$5.62%@5.65 for seller August; \$5.62%@5.65 for September; and \$5.65@5.67% for October. The year closed nominal at \$5.32%@5.35.

MEATS—Were irregular. Export cuts were tame, there being scarcely any demand. There was a good inquiry for short ribs to ship South, and some excitement about filling September contracts, which advanced 7%c, while October deliveries sold down 7%c. Sales were reported of 200,000 fbs shontlers at \$3.25; 2.625,000 fbs short ribs at \$4.50@4.55 spot, \$4.45@4.55% soller September and \$4.30@4.37% for October: 250 boxes short clears (Saturday evening) at \$4.50, and 250 boxes long and short clears (do) at \$4.70. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

| Shoul. | Short | L. & S. | Short | L. & S. | Short | ders. | October at \$8.22468.274; and 250 bris seller the

August, boxed... 3.40 4.70 4.70 4.80

Long clears quoted at \$4.45 loose, and \$4.62% boxed; Cumoerlands, 48,655 boxed; long cut hams, 89,690; sweet-pickled hams, 75,67% for 18 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6%,67c; sreen shoulders, 32% c.

Bacon quoted at 44,64% for shoulders, 4% befor short ribs, 5654 for clears, 969% for hams, all canvased and packed.

GERART—Was quiet at 44,65c for white, 424% for good yellow, and 32,62c for brown.

BEEFF—Was quiet at 39,756,10,00 for mess, \$19,756,11,00 for extra mess, and \$17,006,17.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was nominal at 5½,65% for city and 5%,65% for country.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was rather quiet, with very little change in prices. There was some inquiry for export, winter grades being more in favor than beretofore. The local trade was slow. Sales were reported of 2,550 bits winters, partly at 24,25; 700 bits double spring extras at 34,5025.50: 100 bris cutras at 33,80; 100 bris no grade at \$2,95. Total, 2,550 bits.

tively large, with rather light shipments. The foreign news, with the expectation of a decline in lake freights, caused a stronger feeling early, some prominent operators buying freely, but the posting of the inspection list, and the discovery that lake freights were not weak, gave it a set-back; there was, however, more strength later. The shipping movement was rather tame. Cash wheat closed at 87c for No. 2 and 80%c for No. 3. Seller September opened at 88% 88%c on the Call, advanced to 87%c, and improved to 87%c, declined to 87%c, and improved to 87%c, declined to 87%c. and improved to 87%c, declined to 87%c. Seller October sold at 88% 887%c, closing at 87%c. Soller the year was quiet at 88% 887%c, and August at 88% 887%c, closing at 87%c. Soller the year was quiet at 88% 887%c, and August at 88% 887%c, in latter closing at 87c. Spot sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 88%c; 49,000 bu No. 2 at 86% 857%c; 28,400 bu new No. 3 at 80% 81c; 400 bu new rejected at 88c; 400 bu old do at 83c; 12,000 bu by sample at 51@86c on track; 400 bu oat 85c tree on board cars; and 400 bu do at 72c. Total, 91,400 ba.

Winter Wheat—Was in moderate demand for shipment, and quite steady, the variations in price being chiefly due to location. There was little disposition to trade in futures. Our receipts were small. Sales were reported of 8,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red (A., D. & Co.'s) at 94%c; 13,200 bu do (clsewhere) at 94%04%c; 1,000 bu do at 90%c; 300 bu rejected at 78c; 6,400 bu by sample at 82% 92c on track. Total, 34,400 bu. Also, 5,000 bu No. 2 red, seller August, at 94%c; 5,000 bu do seller September, at 93%c; 2nd 5,000 bu seller October at 94%c.

800 bit rejected at 78c; 0, 400 bit. Also, 5,000 bit. No. 2 red, seller August, at 94½c; 5,000 bit do, seller September, at 93½c; and 5,000 bit seller October at 94½c.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bit No. 2 Minnesota at 87½c; 400 bit mixed at 80½c; 400 bit do at 80c; and 10 tons screenings at \$11.25 per ton.

CORN—Was active and irregularly lower. October declined ½c, and closed the same as on Saturday, while the nearer deliveries closed ½c%c lower. Beerbohm quoted London frm, but another called Liverpool ¼d lower, and New York was dull, while our receipts were larger, and the advance in freights made shippers hold back for a corresponding concession, one of them stating that the market was fully ½c against the operation. The reported shipments were quite heavy, but speculative operators were afraid that the activity will not be continued, and were more free sellers in consequence. A good many lots were offered for September, by parties who are liable to receive it next Monday, and that was the reason for the relative strength for October. Spot corn closed at 32½c for No. 2, and 31½c for rejected. Seller September sold early at 33c, afterwards at 33½c. and closed at 33½d; 33½c. Seller October sold at 33¼c; 33½c. closing at 33¼c. Seller the year was nearly nominal at 31¼c 33¼c. \$800 bu new mixed and rejected at 31½c; 400 bu do (short receipts) at 32½c; 4,800 bu new mixed and rejected at 31½c; 400 bu do at 33@400 free on board cars. Total, 278,000 bu.

OATS—Were shill and weak, cash declining ½c under big receipts. Futures were quiet. September being weak under free offerings by the longs, who wanted to change over to October, the difference between the two futures being about %c. The receipts were heavy, and samples fell 1@2c in the absence of many buyers, the rise in freights keeping shippers out of the market. October opened at 23c, sold at 231/c, and closed at 23½c. September sold at 75½c for mixed and 22@25c for white on track; and 18,600 bu at 20@25½c all free on board. Total, 200 bu by sample at 40@75c en t

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 5.500 brls at \$8.15@8.17\/2
for September, \$8.25 for October, and \$7.75 for
the year. Lard—750 tes at \$5.60 for September,
and \$5.65 for October. Short ribs—350,000 lbs at
\$4.30@4.32\/2
for October. Wheat—290,000 bn at
86\/2
@36\/2
for September, and 86\/2
@36\/2
for October. Onts—70,000 bn at
22\/2
@22\/2
Corn—345.000 bn at 326 for September,
and 13\/2
@33\/2
for October. Oats—70,000 bn at
22\/2
@22\/2
Corn—345.000 bn at 22\/2
@236 for October.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was steady, sales being made of 205,000 bu at 87% c for September, and 87% 287% c for October; No. 3-10,000 bu at 81c for September. Corn-100,000 bu at 33% 23% for October, 33% c for September, and 31% of for the year. Oats-15,000 bu at 23% c for October. Mess pork-2,000 bris at \$8.17% for September. and \$8.25 for October. Lard-1,250 tes at \$5.05 for October, \$5.40 for January, and \$5.62% for September. Shoulders-100,000 lbs at \$3.15 seller September.

Wheat was easier after the call, opening at 87% (287%c, and closing at 87%c for September or October. Corn closed at 33c seller next month, and at 33%c seller October. Oatsold at 23c seller October. Barley was more active, selling at 75c for September and 75%c for October.

GENERAL MARKETS. The farmers are busy cutting and drying brod

BAGGING—Trade continues fair, though it does not quite meet expectations, and the feeling among CHEESE—Remains quiet, with prices nominally steady. Stocks of fine goods continue light, and of lower grades, also, the supply is less than usual of lower grades, 8.80, the supply at this time of year. We quote:

Full cream. 5 @5%
Part skim 4 @4%
Full skim 3 @3%
Low grades. 1½@2%

features. Trade continues dull at the quotations given below:

MORNING CALL.

APTERNOON CALL

LATEST.

BROOM-CORN-Was dull and unchanged. A car of new corn has been received from Kansas. corn, and the receipts are expected to be small for some time yet:

BUTTER—The market remains firm. There is a continued good demand from the local and Eastern

LUMBER.
Yesterday was the first day in several weeks that a respectable fleet of lumber boats stopped at COAL-The coal market was without new that a respectable fleet of lumber boats stopped at the cargo market. They were soon sold. Lumber freights have advanced—the rate to Muskegon now being \$1.50 per 1,000 ft. This would make Manistee about \$1.75. The cargo market was active and firm. The of-ferings were about 30 cargoes. Buyers appeared at the docks early, and took nearly all the loads

Californis pears, per box...
Californis grapes, \$2 lb...
GROCERIES—Prices were with change. There was fair activity in and the tone of the market was firm.
Below are the current quotations. LIVE STO CHICAGO. 6, 247; same time last week week, 23, 767. The receipts, head less than for the correspo CATTLE-Received during ast week, were materially in Mendaling, Java... tions was weak and irregularly of half-fattened natives thei 10@15c, and in some instance are cattle sold at that much

HIDES—Were firm under a fair inquiry, with

HIDES—Were firm under a fair intermoderate offerings:
Light curred hides, \$\mathbb{B}\mathbb{D}\

Dairy, p bri. with bags. 2.3062.00
Ashton and Eureka dairy, p sack. 2.7562.30
TEAS—Were unchanged. Trade was fair at the prices given below:

Linseed, raw...... Linseed, boiled Whale, winter bleached

CATTLE SALL Price, No. 5,00 15: 90 44: 80 67: 80 78 0 21: 32: 63: 46: 19: 24: 24: 23:

1, 258 4.25
1, 323 4.25
1, 323 4.25
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1, 189 4.00
1, 151 4.00
1, 255 4.05
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1, 160 35 Col... HOGS-Received during Su 11, 290; same time last week week, 77, 050. The range and

202 122 169 194 208 216 200 229 286 247 282 209 278 209 278 205 245 315 193 SHEEP—Received, 536; 774; total last week, 6, 461, active, and nominal at \$2.50 poor to prime grades. A averaging about 150 be, soil

NEW YORK. Aug. 25.—1800, making 12,800 for the last week; market dull and all grades; native steers, 7t to strictly prime; extra ans. Texas Cherokee, and Colora 72.5; exporters nace 900 fro. ped, since Friday last, 760 liters of heef; for the week have eattle and 1,850 quarter SREET—Receipts, 9,600, week, against 37,000 last lower, with slow sales at 2 for sheep, and \$4.7560.00 Saturday, Sunday, and to-mutton; for the week endes sheep and 600 carcasges of SWINZ—Receipts, 9,600, week against 18, 100 last we cidedly weak at the low ram 100 lbs, with 2 car-loads a typi.

BUPPALO, Aug. 25.—C.
345; receipts consigned to
dult; demand light for
good to best shippers' steers.
good to heat shippers' steers.
SEREF AND LAMBS—Receipts consigned through
and defina; run heavy: sers sheep at \$3.5564.00;
leated exports, 34.7064.7
(bb. 30; ten cars stock in y
Hoos—Receipts to-day,
signed through, 13 cars;
supply in excess of deman
to choice selected, \$3.55
grades, \$3.60(2).75; extre
commonly for ends, \$3.00
of stock in yards remaining

Hoos—Active, but lower mores, \$3, 40@3, 55; pack; part to select heavy, \$3, 400 thipments, 2, 200. Sugar—Firm; common tod, \$3, 35@3. ...; choice vecipts, 2, 100; snipments Pica 2.100; anipments

RANALS

Receive Disputch

ANAL CITY, Mo. Ang. 5
rent reports receipts 2, ix: native shippers, feeders, \$2.356.3.2

75; grass Texas, \$2.20

.75.
003-Receipts, 61; at shipping, \$3.2563.

BALTIMONE, Aug. 23,—
generally slow; best gradical-fic off.
Swine—Market not activations, 5625%c; receipts.
Cincinn DINGINNATI. Ang. 25.—35; light, \$3.50@3.65; tchers. \$3.55@3.70.

BY TELE

s yeilow 52
tied, 63 gravity 12
trees 11
trees 18
antural, 29 degrees 30
antural, 30 degrees 52
educed, 28 degrees 15@18
Were seldom called for on the
'near keep the city well supplied.
t \$1.25 per brl. Sweat potatoes
\$1,00@4.50 per brl.
ND GAMR—Chickens were in
d and stealy:
\$2.75@3.25 ## doz 2.00@2.25
hby was reported to be in active at \$1.48@1.60, prime being \$1.55
as steady at \$1.21@1.21½ for 5
ad sales by sample were made at lover was quoted at \$4.25@4.30, teady under an active demand:

1.15 as moderately active at Saturday's a were reported of 500 brls finished mais of \$1.07 per gallon for highmarket is rather quiet but steady, being for small orders: medium 33/335 fine, per B 30/32 aed 246/26 one to good LUMBER. the first day in several weeks ole fleet of lumber boats stopped at at. They were soon sold. This have advanced,—the rate to being \$1.50 per 1,000 ft. This mistee about \$1.75. mistee about \$1.75. The oftivet was active and firm. The oftive the was active and firm. The oftive the state of the state of the state advance. Piece stuff sold
to, and sales of inch were reported.

"Lath were firm, and shingles
following are the quotations of d boards ... \$12.50 @14.00

nch ... 11.00 @12.00

... 9.50 @10.50

... 9.50 @10.50

... 9.50 @10.50

... 1.60 @ 1.00

schr White Cloud from Oconto, aon strus and boards at \$9.50.

tead, from Ludington, 334,000 ft.

... 100 @1.90

schr White Cloud from Oconto, aon strus and boards at \$9.50.

tead, from Ludington, 334,000 ft.

... 9.50

pragament, from Ludington, 291,

ff at \$8.00, mill tally.

Phillips, from Manistee, 209,000

\$8.00.

L. Johnson, from Frankfort, 195,

scantling, mostly Norway, at \$8.00.

liket continues active and firm, ers stocks are incomplete, and, al
tipus are large, the demand keeps and prevenus a material augment in
less desirable grades. Strips and
are quoted 50c higher and very
merchaute have just issued price
mension and fencing higher than
below.

Ret is advancing in sympathy with
Following is the list:

30.00 ommon, dressed.....
d common, dressed.....
d common, dressed....
14 in. and upwards.
14 in. and upwards. 10@12 in., rough. 26.00@28.00 10@12 in. 20.00@25.00 10@12 in. 16.00@17.00 20@30 ft......

Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 9s; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn dull; easier at 4s 8½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn dull and neglected. Country markets stendy. Weather rather unfavorable. Pork—Western Weather rather unfavorable. Pork—Western prime mess, 48s. Lard, 31s 9d. Bacon firmer; long clear, 28s 6d; short clear, 3d higher, at 27s 3d. London, Aug. 25.—Liverrook—Wheat slow; Corn easier; 4s 8d. Mark Lane—Wheat irmer; corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet and steady. Country markets for wheat—English. steady; Pronch, a shade dearer. Crops in England injured by the late storms. CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,247; same time last week, 7,188; total last week, 23,767. The receipts, though nearly 2,000 head less than for the corresponding two days of last week, were materially in excess of the average, and, as they consisted for the most part of common and medium grades, the market for those descriptors was weak and irregularly lower. In the contract of the co and medium grades, the market for those descriptions was weak and irregularly lower. In the case of half-fattened natives there was a decline of 10015c, and in some instances Texans and Westers cattle sold at that much off. Good to choice shipping beeves were fairly steady. That they did not share in the decline was due to the restricted proportions of the supply of fat cattle, as reports from the East were unfavorable. New York being quoted 5c lower. Few fine cattle were included in the offerings, and the best drove on sale changed in the offerings, and the best drove on sale changed hands at \$5.00. There were some choice bunches for which \$4.5004.80 was obtained, but the ruling squres were \$3.0004.25 for fair to good shipping steers, \$2.6002.75 for native sows. Some good, fat lower fetched \$3.2503.35. Stockers were hardly mestioned, and may be quoted unchanged at £3.3003.00. There was inquiry for export cattle, but trading in that class was limited to one or two sales, suitable grades being scarce. The market closed quiet, with some Texans and thin natives left over.

TIVE STOCK.

HOG SALES.

SHEEP—Received, 336; same time last week, 774; total last week, 6,461. The market was inselite, and nominal at \$2.50@4.50 per 100 ms for poor to prime grades. A flock of choice sheep averaging about 150 ms, sold at \$4.37%.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Ang. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts. 5.—800, making 12,800 for the week, against 13,000 last week; market dull and ½c per lb off on nearly all grades; native steers, 73,600 get per lb for poor to strictly prime; extra and heavy do. 10,010 ½c; Texas Cherokee, and Colorado Texan cattle, 63,072,c; exporters used 800 from fresh receipts; shipped since Friday last, 760 live cattle and 860 quarters of beef; for the week ended Saturday, 815 bve eathle and 1,850 quarters beef.

Saner—Receipts, 9, C00. making 28,600 for the week, against 37,000 last week; market dull and lower, with slow sales at \$3,5065.40 per 100 lbs for sheep, and \$4,7560.00 for lambs; shipments Saturday, Sunday, and to-day, 575 carcasses of mutton; for the week ended Saturday, 1,600 live sheep and 600 carcasses of mutton.

Swinz—Receipts, 9,600, making 29,900 for the week, against 18,100 last week; market closes decidedly week at the low range of \$3,50@3.85 per 100 lbs, with 2 car-loads at \$3,50@3.60, respectively.

BUFFALO.

T. LOUIS.

T. LOUIS. Ang. 25.—CATTLE—Steady, with a demand, especially for grass Texans: good to ice heavy shipping steers, \$4.65\(\pi_5.00\); do: \$4.28\(\ph_6.5\); grass Texans, \$2.25\(\ph_6.3\); fina, \$2.50\(\ph_6.3\).50; receipts, 3,500; shipments,

Hose-Active but lower; Yorkers and Balti-tores, \$3.40@3.55; packing, \$2.90@3.30; butch-it select heavy, \$3.40@3.65; receipts, 4,400; alignents, 2,200.

SEERF-Firm; common to fair, \$2.50@3.25;

RABBAS CHT.

KANSAS CHT. Mo. Aug. 25.—CATTLE—Tue PriceDurrent reports receipts 2, 092; shipments, 1, 139;
seak; native shippers, \$3, 50; native stockers
3d feeders, \$2, 35@3, 25; native cows, \$2, 25,
32, 75; grass Texas, \$2, 20@2, 70; Colorados, \$2, 00
Hees. Doctries of the price of the p

KANSAS CITT.

steady; French, a shade dearer. Crops in England injured by the late storms.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 9d; No. 2, 4s 8d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 48s. Lard, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Corron—Buoyant at 64/

@6/4d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 12,000.

BREADSTUPYS—Firm, except corn dull. California white wheat, average, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 5d@10s; spring, 8s 8d@10s; winter, 9s@9s 3d.

Flour—Western canal, 9s 6d@11s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 4s 8d@4s 9d. Oats—American, 6s 5d.

ern mixed, 4s 8d@4s 9d. Oats-American, 6s 5d. AMERICAN CHEESE-30s@35s.

BACON—Short clear, 27s 3d.
LONDON, Aug. 25.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6%@ 6146. PARIS, Aug. 25.—Rentes, 83f 5c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25. -PETROLEUM-17f. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 25.—Grain—Comparatively brisk inquiry for winter wheat, especially for No. 2 red, No. 1 white, and Nos. 1 and 2 amber, which 2 red, No. 1 white, and Nos. 1 and 2 amber, which grades advanced about 14@14c per bu, and closed as a rule quite strong at an improvement on reduced offerings for promot and forward delivery; spring up 14@16 per bu on moderate offerings, and cable advices of firmness; 50,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring quoted for old crop at \$1.02; 8,000 bu new crop do to arrive for milling at \$1.03; No. 2 Milwankee, last half September, quoted salable at \$1.03; 4,000 bu new crop No. 2 Nebraska spring for export at \$1.04. Corn moderately active, but at easier prices; mixed Western ungraded, 45%@46%. Rye in very moderate request; rather weak in price; No. 2 Western quoted at 63%@84c. Fair movement in oats, chiefly local trade account, at a further reduction in values, generally about 16c, and in instances 1c per bu on free offerings of most kinds; No. 2 Chicago choice old crop, 18,000 bu, at 31%@31%c.

at 31%@31%c.

Provisions—Hog products comparatively quiet; closed a trifle firmer; mess in moderate request; quoted at \$8.75@8.90 for new; for forward delivery, mess moderately sought at a shade stronger prices: August, \$8.75; September, \$8.75; October, \$8.82\(\perparture{4}\) @8.85; November, \$8.85\(\pi\)8.90. Cut meats quiet, but steady. Bacon attracts litof moment as to values; long clear, at 5c. West-ern steam lard in moderate demand for early de-livery at prices unchanged; for forward delivery less sought, but quoted steady; August, \$5.05; September, \$5.95; October, \$6.00 bid; November,

Teras Cattle—Through droves. 2.35@3, 00

Veals, per 100 lbs. 3.00@5.00

Lattle Sales. Av. Price. No. 23. 1.488 \$5.00

17. 1.303 4.90

14 Texas. 883 2.85

15. 1.485 4.80

37 Texas. 847 2.65

15. 1.485 4.80

38 C Tex. 1.009 3.074

18. 1.284 4.40

11. 204 4.40

12. CTex. 985 3.05

18. 1.288 4.45

18. 27 Tex. 1.009 3.074

17. 1.338 4.50

45 C Tex. 985 3.05

240. 1.374 4.65

16. 1.462 4.60

19 cows. 992 2.85

45. 1.301 4.00

24 Texas. 818 2.80

17. 1.191 4.55

22 cows. 927 2.80

18. 1.203 4.45

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18. 1.203 4.55

19. Texas. 883 2.75

17. 1.482 4.60

189 Texas. 818 2.80

17. 1.140 4.25

19 Texas. 885 2.75

17. 1.494 4.25

19 Texas. 865 2.75

16. 1.192 4.15

125 Texas. 885 2.75

16. 1.194 4.00

126 Texas. 782 2.75

16. 1.194 4.00

127 Texas. 885 2.75

18. 1.189 4.00

29 cows. 1,025 2.75

19. 1.189 4.00

29 cows. 1,025 2.75

117. 1.146 4.00

128 Texas. 785 2.674

200 1.146 4.00

128 Texas. 785 2.674

21. 1.103 3.90

17 cows. 980 2.70

240 Ore. 1,030 3.00

26 Texas. 768 2.30

270 260

240 Ore. 1,030 3.00

26 Texas. 768 2.30

270 280

280 2.1049 3.35

17 cows. 918 2.35

16 cows. 1,150 3.25

17 cows. 918 2.35

16 cows. 1,049 3.35

17 cows. 918 2.35

18 cows. 1,049 3.35

17 cows. 918 2.35

18 cows. 1,049 3.35

17 cows. 918 2.35

18 cows. 1,049 3.35

18 cows. 1,026 2.15

19 cows. 906 2.30

19 cows. 1049 3.35

17 cows. 918 2.35

10 cows. 1,049 3.35

17 cows. 918 2.35

18 cows. 1,049 3.35

18 cows. 1,026 2.77

19 cows. 918 2.35

19 cows. 1,049 3.35

19 cows. 1,027

10 cows. 918 2.35

10 cows. 1,049 3.35

10 cows. 1,027

10 cows. 918 2.35

10 cows. 1,026 2.75

10 cows. 1,026 2.75

10 cows. 1,026 2.75

10 cows. 1,026 2.75 \$5.85@5.90.

Tallow—Firm on a fair demand; 130,000 lbs. at 5 13-16@5%c.
SUGARS—Raw more sought, on a basis of 6%c for fair and 6%c for good refining Cuba; refined in more demand; cut-losf, at 8%c. Whisky—Dull; quoted at \$1.07 asked.

FREIGHTS-A comparatively tame but firm market in nearly all connections; good demand from grain interest; for Liverpool, engagements 24,000 bu wheat, at 7 1 d per bu: 16,000 bu grain, at 7%d per 60 lbs, a slight improvement.

New York, Aug. 25.—Corron—Steady at 12@ 124c: futures weak; August, 12.02c; Septem ber, 12.00c; October, 10.87c; November, 10.48c; December, 10,44c; January, 10.50c; February, 10.60c; March, 10.72c.
FLOUR-Firm; receipts, 31,000 brls; superfine

State and Western. \$3,30@4.00; common to choice State and Western. \$3,30@4.00; common to choice extra, \$4,20@4.40; good to choice, \$4.50@6.25; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75; St. Louis, \$4.50@6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@7.50. GRAIN-Wheat higher; active export; good

grain—wheat nigher; active export; good speculative business; receivts, 676.000 bu; No. 4 spring, 85@86c; No. 3 do. 98@99c; No. 2 do. \$1.02@1.03; ungraded spring, 92c@\$1.03; ungraded winter red, 95c@\$1.10\frac{1}{2}; No. 3 do. \$1.08\frac{1}{2} @1.08\(\pm\); No. 2 do, \$1.10\(\pm\)@1.10\(\pm\); No. 1 do, \$1.11\(\pm\); ungraded amber, \$1.03\(\pm\)1.11\(\pm\); No. 2 amber, \$1.10\(\alpha\) 01.10\(\alpha\); No. 1 do, \$1.11\(\alpha\)
1.11\(\alpha\); ungraded white, \$1.02\(\alpha\)1.11\(\alpha\); No. 3 do, \$1.06; No. 2 do. \$1.10; No. 1 do. sales of 126, -000 bu part to arrive at \$1.11\(\text{(a}\).11\(\text{(c}\).10\(\text{(d}\).11\(\text{(c}\).10\(\text{(d}\).11\(\text{(c}\).10\(\text{(d}\).11\(\text{(c}\).10\(\text{(d}\).11\(\text{(c}\).10\(\text{(d}\).1

©1.10%. Rye steady: No. 2 Western. 63%c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet but steady. Corn quiet; receipts, 357,000 bu; ungraded. 45% @46%c; No. 2, 46@46%; August, 46c bid; 46%c asked; September, 46%c bid; 46%c asked; October, 47%c bid; 47%c asked. Oats quiet: receipts, 98.000 bu; mixed Western, 27@31c; white do. 32@38c.

Hay—Demand active at 50c.

Hors—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCKEISS—Coffee quiet and heavy. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 6%c.

Tallow—Firm at 5%c5 13-16c.

RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 26%@263%c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady: mess, \$8.80@9.25, the latter choice. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long clear middless \$5.00; short do, \$5.25. Lard quiet; prime steam. \$0.00.

BUTTER—Steady: Western, 8@17%c.

Cherss—Dull; Western, 8@17%c.

WHISKY—Quiet; offered at \$1.07.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25. -FLOUR-Dull; limited demand; Minnesota extra family, good, \$5.25; fancy, \$5.55; Ohio family, fair, \$5.00; do, good, \$5.25; winter wheat patents, \$5.75@6.75; Minesota patent process, \$6.00. Rye flour firm: \$3, 25@5, 3714.

GBAIN-Wheat firmer; rejected, 95c@\$1.03; No. No. 2 red, cargo rate f. o. b., \$1, 101/2. Corn fairly active; rejected, 45@461/2c; Western mixed, 4714@48c; vellow, 481/c. Oats less active; white

Native, relicus, 48%c. Oats less active; white Western, old, 36@37c; choice, 37%c.
Provisions—Dull and unchanged. Lard—Western, \$6,00@6,12%.
BUTTER—Steady; creamery extra. 17@18c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra. 12@14c.
EGGS—Higher; scarce; Western, 15c.
CHESSE—Firm; creamery, 5½@5½c.
PETROLEUM—Weak; crude. 5c; refined, 6%c.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 4,100 bris; wheat, 243,000 bi; corn, 38,000 bi; costs, 25,000 bi. corn, 41,000 bi.
LAST CALL—Wheat sleady; No. 2 red, August, \$1,09% bid, \$1,09% asked; Corn ominally unchanged; sali mixed. August, 47%c bid, 47%c asked; September, 47%c bid, 47%c asked; November, 47%c asked; November, 47%c asked; November, 47%c ask

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts to day, 345; receipts consigned through, 235 cars; market dall; demand light for shippers' grades; sales good to best shippers' steers, \$4.50@5. 10; medium, \$4.10@4.30; [light butchers' steers, \$4.75@4.15; 55 cars stock in yards remaining unsold, mostly shippers' steers.

SHEEP AND LAMIS—Receipts to day, 5, 200; receipts consigned through, 48 cars; market dall and decling; run heavy; sales fair to good; Western sheep at \$3.55@4.00; choice, \$4.25; extra selected exports, \$4.70@4.75; Canada lamns, \$5.00 @5.30; ten cars stock in yards unsold.

Hous—Receipts to day, 8,280; receipts consigned through, 13 cars; market dull and slow; supply in excess of demand; sales of porkers good to choice selected, \$3.50@3.75; extreme heavy, \$3.20@3.50; common, fair ends, \$3.00@3.10; twenty-five cars of stock in yards remaining unsold. BALTIMORE. Baltimone, Md., Aug. 25.—Flour-Quiet; Western superfine, \$2.85@3.50; do extra, \$3.75 @4.75; do family, \$5.00@5.75. GRAIN-Wheat-Western closed quiet, easy; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, \$1.09 @1.09%; September, \$1.09%@1.09%; October,

\$1.09%@1.09%. Corn-Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and August, 464,648%c; September, 464,646%c; October, 474,647%c; steamer, 454,645%c. Oats quiet; Western white, 31@32c; do mixed, 29@30c; Pennsylvania, 31@ 32c. Rye dull at 60@65c.

32c. Rye dull at 60%65c.

HAY—Firm for prime to choice Pennsylvania.

Provisions—Steady. Mess pork, \$9.75. Bulk
meats—Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear rib sides, 4%c;
packed, 4%c65%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4%c; clear
rib sides, 5%c. Hams, 11%c11%. Lard—Refined, tcs, 7c.

BUTTER—Steady and active; prime to choice
Western packed, 12@14c.

EGGS—Higher and active at 12@13c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude nominal; refined,
6%c.

5.62%; long clear hams steady; canvased, 9@11c, 5.62%; long clear hams steady; canvased, 9@11c, according to size.

WHISKY—Dull: Western rectified, \$1.05@1.10.
GROCZHIES—Coffee steady; fair demand; ordinary to prime, 11%@15c. Common to good sugar, 6@6%c; fair to fully fair, 6%@7; prime to choice, 74@7%c; yellow clarified, 7%@7%c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@30c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice in fair demand.

Bran—dull, at 60c.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Aug. 25. -FLour-Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat irregular; opening lower; advancing: again declining; No. 2 red fall, 93%@94c cash; 94@94%c closing, 94%c August; 94@94%c closing, 94%@94%c September; 94%@95%c October; 95%@95%c November; 94c the year; No. 3 do, 86%@86%c cash; 87%c September. Corn inactive; No. 2 mixed, 30%c cash; 81%@31%c October; 30%c November; 29%@29%c the year. Oats easier: No. 2, 21%@22%c cash; 22%c September. tember; 22%c October; 23%c November; 22%c the year. Rye steady; good shipping demand at

the year. Hye steady; good shipping demand at 47c.

Whisky—Steady at \$1.07.

Provisions—Pork dull at \$8.80. Lard quiet at \$5.65. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; clear ribs, \$4.00@4.65. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, \$5.15 @5.20; clear, \$5.40@5.45.

RECHIFTS—Flour, 12.000 brls; wheat, 196,000 bu; corn. 15.000 bu; oats, 19.000 bu; cye, 4,000 bu; barley, 5.000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18.000 brls: wheat, 90,000 bu: corn. 34.000 bu; oats, 5.000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25 .- Cotton-Strong and highcr at 11%c.

Flour—Quiet, but steady; family, \$4.50@5.75.
GRAIN—Wheat dull: red. 88@93c; receipts, 27,000 bu; shipments, 37,000 bu. Corn stronger at
37%@38c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 37½@38c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 25@28c. Rye steady, with a fair demand, at 54c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 fall. 95c bid. Phovisions—Pork dull at \$8.50. Land scarce and firm; current make. \$5.60 bid. Bulk meats firm at \$3.25.4.60, and \$4.80. Bacon quiet but steady at \$3.87½@4.00, 35.20@5.25, and \$5.50. Whisky—Strong and bigher at \$1.06. BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; fancy creamery, 21c; choice dairy, 14@15c; torine Western reserve, 13@1ac; prime Central Ohio, 11@12c. Linkeed Oil—Steady, with fair demand at 65c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Aug. 25. - FLOUR - Dull and neglected.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened Mc lower; closed

firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 967; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c; No. 2, 90½c; August, 89½c; September, 89½c; October, 88½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 82½c; No. 4, 76c; rejected, 71c. Corn ½c lower; No. 2, 32½c. Oats weak; No. 2, 22½c. Ryefirm; No. 1, 49c. Barlev quiet but firm; No. 2 spring new September, 72c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; \$8.25 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.55.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.

RECEPTS—Flour, 4, 200 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu. firm; No. 1 Milwankee hard, 967; No. 1 Milwau-

BOSTON. BOSTON.
BOSTON.
Aug. 25.—Flour—Steady;
Western superfine, \$3.50@4.00; common extras,
\$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.25;
Minnesota extras, \$4.75@6.00; winter wheat. Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indiana. \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.00; Wis-Grain and Minnesota patent-process spring wheat, \$6.00@S.00; winter wheat, \$6.00@7.25.

Grain—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 50@52c.
Oats dull; new, 33@38c; old, 35@41c. Rye nominslly unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; corn, 6,000 bu; wheat, 25.000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 535 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. Aug. 25 .- COTTON-Nominal; 11%c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; red and amber, 93c. Corn quiet; white, 44%c; mixed, 38c. Oats-Market easier; white, 25c; mixed, 24%c. Rye

HAY-Dull at \$10.00@12.00. Provisions—Pork strong at \$10.00. Lard strong; choice, \$7.75; do keg. \$8.50. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, \$3.62\(\psi\); sides, \$4.85\(\phi\)5.05. Bacon strong; shoulders and sides, \$5.15\(\phi\)5.50. Sngarcured hams, \$\phi\)11c.

Whisky—Stronger at \$1.66.

TOLEDO. Toledo, O., Aug. 25.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.00; No. 1 white Michigan, 99%c; No. 2 do, 96c; amber Michigan, spot, August, 99%c; October, 98%c; No. 2 red winter, spot and August, 99%c; September and October, 98%c; rejected Wabash, 90c; Western amber spot, August, rejected wassan, soc. western amor spot. August, 994c; rejected wassan, soc. western amor spot. Corn quiet: high mixed, 38c; No. 2 August held at 374c; 374c bid; Scottember, 384c asked; 37c bid. Oats quil and nominal; closed firm and unchanged.
RECUITS—Wheat, 98, 000 bu; corn, 29, 000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 74, 000 bu; corn, 33, 000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25 .- GRAIN-Wheat unseted: No. 2 red, 924@934c. Corn weak at 334 @34%c. Oats steady at 2214@24c. (534-76. Oats steady at 23/742-24. Provisions—Bulk shoulders, \$3.3714; clear rib, \$4.75. Lard, \$5.6214. Hams, \$7.50@8.00. Hoos—Steady at \$2.75@3.60; receipts, 1,100;

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Aug. 25. -GRAIN-Wheat better; milling inquiry lower; sales 6,700 bu No. 1 Duluth at \$1.05; 5,000 bu sample Duluth on private terms. Corn-Duli: sales 1,500 by sample at 39%c; 1,000

bu No. 2 mixed Western, 40%c. Oats wanted; none here. Rve neglected.

France—Canal and railroad firm and unchanged. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—FLOUR-Steady. GRAIN—Wheat stronger; extra, \$1.02 bid; No. white, 99%c; September. 69%c bid; October, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); November, \$1.00; milling No. 1, nominal; amber, 98c saked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The Price-Current reports wheat receipts, 23, 151 bu; shipments, 31, 348 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 86c; No. 3 cash, 84c; August, 83%, 6. Corn.-No receipts; shipments, 3, 225 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 28%c; August, 2

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Grain—Wheat steady. Corn firm; No. 2 Western, 45c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25.—Petroleux—Un-thanged; standard white, 110 test, 6%c. OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 25.—PETROLEU w-Market opened with 65c bid, advanced to 65%c, declined and closed at 64%c; shipments, 107,000 orls, averaging 53,000; transactions, 140,000. Pittsnung, Pa., Aug. 25.—Petrackew—Quiet; erude. 70c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%2.

New York, Arg. 25.—Cotton goods market moderately active, and agents' prices remain steady; prints in fair demand, and best makes steady; prints in fair central and best makes firmly held; Harmony, Freeman's, and Lodi prints quoted at 5%c. Ginghams doing well, and dress goods fairly active; men's wear of woolens remain quiet and steady; underwear and hostery in steady request. Foreign goods were more sought for.

ST. Louis, Aug. 25.—Corron—Firm and unchanged; middling, 11%c; sales none; receipts, 20 bales; shipments, 30; stock, 140.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 25. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTIN -Firm at 24c. Russian Peasantry.

RANAS CITT.

Received Dispatch to The Tubusca.

Kanas Carrix—No. Aug. 25.—Carrix—The Priceordered received 2, 082; shipments. 1, 130;

Mark indicated and active; prime to choice
was received and active in the Empire accept the Carr. He has the power
proposed and that the maximum ourself the formation of colors and the follows which is dealed by law to any other
was received and active; prices weaker; quotime and prime active; prices weaker; quotimes and prime active; prices weaker; quotimes and active; prime weaker; quotimes and active; prime to choice
was received and active; prime to choice
and the prime active; prices weaker; quotimes and primes active; prices weaker; quotimes and primes active; prices w

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Shippers and carriers were apart in their views at the opening of the grain-freight market yesterday morning, the former offering 44% on corn and 5c on wheat to Buffalo, and the latter demanding 5c on corn and 5½ on wheat. The result was that no engagements for Buffalo were made in the forenoon, but in the afternoon the schr Pensaukee was chartered to carry 36,000 but of wheat to fluffalo at 5½c per bn. Very few large vessels were in port, and only a small number of canal vessels, which were taken at rates given below. It is thought that rates to-day will be 5c on corn and 5½c on wheat te Buffalo. The charters made yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Milwaukee, corn through. To Kingston—Schrs E. Blake, Shandon, and Van Strausenzie, corn at 8½c or wheat at 8½c. To Collingwood—Schrs G. Steele. Resumption. Groton, and L. A. Burton, corn at 3½c, free. To Oswego—Schr Belle Mitchell, corn at 8c. To Sarnia—Prop St. Albans, corn through. In the afternoon the schr Pensaukee for wheat to Buffalo at 5½c. Capacity, 36,000 bn wheat and 210,000 bn corn. Chicago vessel-men say good freights will be maintained the remainder of the season if the owners of vessels will not send them here light from other ports, but send them with cargoes and give their agents a chance to look out for them while they are being unloaded.

Lumber vessels continue in demand, and the advanced rates are firm. Yesterday \$1.50 was freely paid on Muskegon eargoes, and rates from other ports were in like proportion.

Vessel-men at Saginaw and Bay City have been asking \$2.25 per 1,000 feet on lumber to Buffalo, and at last advices expected to get it, vessels being in demand, and \$2.12½ having been paid. LAKE FREIGHTS.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Aug. 25.—Passed upProps Empire State, Badger State, Garden City,
Allegheny and barges, Wetmore and consort, James
Fisk, Jr., with F. A. Georger, Antelops and
Hayes, Forest City and consort; schrs Leonard
Hanna, Saveland.

Hanna, Saveland.

Down—Props Sanilac, B. W. Morley, Wissahickon, and Scott, East Saginaw and barges, Coffinberry and barges; schrs Higgie & Jones, Havana,
Maumee Valley. C. H. Johnson, George H. Warmington, W. B. Ogden.
Wind—North, fresh; weather, fine.
Pohr Huron, Mich., Aug. 25.—Arrived up—
Props Oscoda, Norman, V. Swain and consort;
schrs City of Chicago, Mineral State, I. Keith,
and E. Harmon.
Passed up—Prop Potomac.

and E. Harmon.

Passed up—Prop Potomac.

Down—Props New York, Winslow, and Milwaukee No. 2; schrs G. C. Trumof, Our Son. A.

Boody, Shandon, Moonlight, Josephine, and Red
White and Blue.

Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather, cloudy.

THE CANAL.

Bridseport, Aug. 25.—Arrived—Phornix, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,500 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 2,500 bu corn, 2,300 bu cats; Omaha, Morris, 5,700 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Romeo, 5,700 bu corn; Montana, Seneca, 7,500 bu cats; S. L. Booth, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Elizabeth, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Iron Clad, Buffalo Rock, 6,000 bu corn; Essex, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn: Nigara, Seneca, 4,600 bu corn: Messenger, Seneca, 5,950 bu corn, Day Dawn, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—North Branch, Ottawa, 83,114 ft lumbea; Monitor, Joliet, 57, 334 ft lumber; Industry, Morris, 45, 644 ft lumber, Wontawa, Morris, 50 m ft lumber; Montauk, Lockport, 5 m ft lumber; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,685 bu wheat. THE CANAL.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Cleared — Props Arizona (mdse), Duluth; Oakland. Bay City; Concetoga (mdse), D. Ballentine; Badger State (mdse); Commodore (mdse), W. H. Barnum, Chicago; schrs modore (mdse), W. H. Barnum, Chicago; schrs Montauk (675 tons iron), Young America, A. B. Young, C. J. Wells (1,000 tons coal), Chicago; C. P. Minch, Mareuetti; J. I. Case (1,000 tons coal), Racine; Belle Hanson (410 tons coal); William Home (500 bris salt). Detroit: M. J. Cummings (600 bris acment), M. Filimore (mdse), Cleveland; G. P. Merrill (1,100 tons coal), Milwaukee: Hattie Wells, M. C. Capron, Willie Kelier, Toledo. Charters—Schr Belle Hascome (410 tons coal), Detroit. 15c; J. I. Case (1,000 tons coal), Racine at 60c; barge J. H. Rutter (coal), 50c. Owing to the scarcitr of vessels, coal freights have advanced to 50c; schr M. J. Cummings, 1,500 bris cement to Cleveland, at 5c per bbl.

THE CATARACT.

Capt. Mart Blackburn did a speedy job of wrecking on the sunken canal-boat Cataract, and brought her here from Lemont Sunday night, and had her placed in the boxes at Doolittle's dry-dock, where she will be repaired. She has a hole in one of ber bigges forward, caused by contact with a rock. About 3, 000 but of the 6,000 but of corn in her hold are in fair condition. The cargo will probably be sold to the highest bidder.

The wrecking-tug Devisthau, Capt. Tirtland, arrived in port yesterday from the Straits, with the schr S. L. Watson in tow, and which she the schr S. L. Watson in tow, and which she pulled off the rocks at Bois Blanc Island lately. The Watson was leaking considerably, and her pumps were kept at work during the passage. As soon as her cargo of coal is discharged she will be dry-docked and her hull examined. The Leviathan was engaged by the Anchor Line to get the schr Alleghany off the rocks at Racine, and left last night for that place.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 25.—Lake Michigan eport: Passed down—Stmr Scotia, Chicago to Iontreal, general cargo; Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; barge Clyde, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr J R. Benson, Manistoe to Kingston, deal; G. M. Neelon, Chicago to Mon-

Up-Nothing. Wind-Northeast, light.

SEAMEN'S WAGES. The Chicago Seamen's Union will hold a special meeting at 10 o'clock this forenous in Meridian Hall, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, for than, corner or managing and sense on streets, for the purpose of discussing the matter of an advance of wages, probably to \$2.00 per day, \$1.75 being the rate out of this port at present. It is quite probable that \$2.00 at least will be demanded, in view of the fact that freights have advanced.

SUNDAY'S GALE. No reports of disasters resulting from the north-erly blow of Sunday night reached port yesterday, and it is not believed that any happened. Captains of lumber craft who arrived yesterday reported the sea heavy, but not dangerous, and they did not experience any particular difficulty in weathering the

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25.—Vessel charters— Schr Constellation, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, on p. t.; schr Delaware, coal. Ashtabula to Chicago, at going rates when she loads; schr Emory, coal, from Cleveland to Port Colborne, at 60c, free; schr Gold Hunter, grain, Cleveland to Buffalo, 2%c.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The prop Dean Richmond, which unloaded her cargo of 50,000 bu wheat at the Plimpton Elevator yesterday, is reported short 750 bu.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.

Cargo-insurance rates will be advanced Sept. 1.

Quite a number of lumber-laden vessels arrived vesterday, but no large craft came in. The departures were comparatively few is number during the day, but some of the lumber-hookers that dis-Campbell, of Michigan City, the Chicago tng Mary P.
Harrison, which formerly belonged to Capt. Jesse
Cox. The consideration was \$2,300. The boat is now at Michigan City, where she will be employed in towing. ELSEWHERE.

ELSEWHERE.

Head winds on Lake Huron delayed the downward-bound grain fleet last week.

The prop James Davidson fell short 90 bu on her wheat cargo unloaded at Brown's elevator, Buffalo, Friday, and taken on at one of Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses at this port.

A survey has been concluded at Buffalo on the schr George W. Adams, which was recently damaged at the Sault by the schr Morning Star. It will take \$1,500 to put her in good shape again.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sall-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARRIVALS.

at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street,
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries, State street,
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries, State street,
Prop Mossenger, Benton, sundries, State street,
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street,
Prop Rossia, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Prop Rossia, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street,
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street,
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street,
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush
street,
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Market,
Prop G. F. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, State
street,
Prop Leviathan, Cheboygan, towing, Rush street,
Prop Leviathan, Cheboygan, towing, Rush street,
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, sundries, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Prop City of Concord, Cleveland, sundries, Clark
street.
Start Alpena, Maskegon, sundries, Rush street.

MARINE NEWS.

Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Mary Lyon, Charlotte, coal. Rush street.
Schr C. L. Fick, White Lake, bark, North Branch, Schr Sonora. Menominee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr S. A. Wood, Meaominee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr S. A. Wood, Meaominee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr Janes, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr James Platte, Rock. lumber, Market.
Schr Lake Forest, Ford River, lumber. Market.
Schr Lamberman, Black River, lumber, Market.
Schr Lamberman, Black River, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr James Platte, Marinette, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Bolivia, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr C. Hibbard, White Fish Bay, bark, North Branch.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Moraing Star, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Chos, Mamistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Chos, Mamistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Schwildl. Erle, coal, N. B.
Schr Magdalens, White Lake, wood, N. B.
Schr Magdalens, White Lake, wood, N. B.
Schr Schuylkill. Erle, coal, N. B.
Schr Schuylkill. Erle, coal, N. B.
Schr Radical, Jacksonport, wood, North avenus.
Schr Ann Maris, Saginaw, lumber, Anold Silp.
Schr Elleu Spry, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Elleu Spry, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Mariner, Horn's Pier, posts, Magazine.
Schr T. Simms, Escansba, iron, Eighteenth street.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Euffalo, coal, Market.
Schr Milwankee Belle, Green Bay, posts, C., B. & Q.
Schr Lavinds, Hamlin, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr W. J. Preston, Buffalo, coal, Market.
Schr W. J. Preston, Buffalo, coal, Market.
Schr W. J. Wilcox, Euffalo, coal, Morth Branch.
Schr Schr Schr And Wesley, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Schr Schr Schr Schron, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Schr Schr Schr Schr Market.
Schr Mensen, Black Creek, bark, North Branch.
Schr Mensen, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson silp.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Menominee, lumber, Rush street. Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rusi

street.

Schr Orkney Lass,
- poles, Sixteenth street.

Schr Kate Gillett, Green Bay, posts, Arnold slip.

Schr E. P. Royce, Cedar River, posts, C., B. & Q.

Schr Argonsaut, Buffalo, salt, C., B. & Q.

Schr Perry Hannah, Jackson, poles, Main street,

Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Port St. Ignace, lumber.

Market.

Market. Schr M. Mueller, Packard's Pier, lumber, Market

Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Port St. Ignace, lumber.
Market.
Schr M. Mueller, Packard's Pier, lumber, Market.
ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Magnie Dall, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chiesgo. Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chiesgo. Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Prop Bismarck, Menekannee, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Menekannee, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Menekannee, lumber.
Schr Menekannee, Menekannee, lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Manistee, light.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, light.
Prop Junitat, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escansba, light.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escansba, light.
Prop J. V. Jones, Buffalo, grain.
Prop J. V. Jones, Buffalo, grain.
Prop John Miner Ludington, grain.
Prop Lea, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Lea, Buffalo, grain.
Prop La, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Donanie Tomine, Ludington, grain.
Prop John Miner Ludington, grain.
Prop John Miner Ludington, sundries.
Prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Buffalo, grain.
Schr Zlara, Manistee, light.
Schr Albatross, Manistee, light.
Schr Albatross, Manistee, light.
Schr Alittle Belie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Little Belie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Claration, Ludington, sundries.

chr Little Belie, Muskegon, light, chr Ella Ellin wood, White Lake, light, chr El C. Winslow, Maskegon, light, chr C. Harrison, Ludington, sundries, chr C. North, Ludington, light, chr O. B. Johnson, Muskegon, light, chr Belle Mitchell, Oswego, grain.

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PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR PLASTER-

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTEROFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUE. 14, 1879.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 19
m. on the 4th day of September. 1870, for all the Diatering required for the United States Custom House,
etc., at Chicaxo, III., in accordance with drawings and
tion obtained on application at this office, or the office
of the Superintendent at Chicago, III. Drawings and
specification may also be seen at the offices of superintendent United States Post-Office and Sub-Tree united States Court-House and Fat-Office, New York
City: Superintendent United States Court-House
etc., Cincinnatt. O.; Superintendent United States
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JAMES G. HILL, Supervising Architect.

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SUPPLIES.

BOCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS,
Aug. 16, 18728

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Webbing. Thread, Rivers and Burs. Screws, Tacks,
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GENERAL NOTICES. Notice---Kankakee Company. The sale of the property of the Kankakee Company will be consisted as per adjointment at the Stewart House, Wilmington, Ill., at 2 p. m., on Thursday, Oct. In 1879. Parms as before. Acther sale the franchise and rights of the Company will be offered.

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CHAS. ADAMS, JR.,
Trustees.
A. I. BENYON.
Boston, Aug. 1. 1879.

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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527, 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Benrding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian Spanish. French is the language of the family. Please end for circulars. Madame P HERVILLY, Principal. VASSAR COLLEGE,

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logues sent on application to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. RAST WALNUT-ST. SEMINARY.

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ment of Washington University. Thirteenth Annual Terr commences Wednesday, October 15,1879. Course of study two Annual Terms, seven months each, Students admitted to senior class on examination. Tuition, 453 per term Address. HERNY MITCHOOTS. Dean of Faculty, St. Louis. RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGH, KEEPSIE, N. Y. 8300. Good style, good work, good fare. Reopens Sept. 11. O'lls BISBEE, A. M., Principal. A school of the highest grade, with charged reduced to the lowest practical limit.

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Col. THEO. HYATT. President. TOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y. Combining home care with a thorough course of study, Repeat Sept. 13. MISS M. W. METCALF, Principal. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselser Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins set, 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. M. R.S. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for Young La-dies, No. 52 West Forsy-seventh-st., New York, will re-open on Thursday, Sept. 25. The Musical Department a notable feature. Apply personally or by letter at the above address.

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A delightful School and Home. Terms moderate. For circulars address Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School

For Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879. M. M. DASILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-ing Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's). English. French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladles and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TERM OPENS SEPT. STEEL PENS.

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| Leave. 4 Arrivo. - 7:35 a m 7:45 p m

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SCALES

MILWAUKEE.

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She Excels in Many Things Besides Brick and Lager Beer.

The If that Stand in the Way of Her Business Prosperity.

John Sherman to Start a Boom in Wisconsin-Republicans for Blaine.

Milwauker, Wis., Aug. 22.—Talking with a an once in Washington City, and telling im that I was from Milwaukee, he looked at he inquisitively and said: "Milwaukee! That in Minnesota, isn't it!" I quietly informed him that it happened to be located in Wiscon-sin, on the banks of Lake Michigan, and was the commercial emporium of that great and independent State. This man's inquiry betrayed his ignorance of reography and his lack of information concernng one of the principal cities of the West, and, o collighten him and others, your correspondnt modestly groups together a few facts in reard to this beautiful town. I cautiously
unit all reference to its early history and its

he Indian trader, and take it as it stands to day, one of the most prosperous, pleasant, and healthy cities in the United States, containing a mixed population of about 120,000 souls, and ulte remarkable for a good many things. It has a bay, surrounded by lofty banks, that ri-rals the far-famed Bay of Naples; it has one of best harbors on the lakes, where thousand vessels can load and and at once; it is the greatest wheat market in the the largest elevators in the world; is and drinks more lager-beer than any city in the world; it has more churches according to its population and fewer attendants tha better brick than any city in the United ates: it had the biggest and most successful

country; it has one of the best life surance companies in the world; it has one of a best, and oldest musical societies in the sited States, consisting of over 300 members; bas a lot of the meanest, niggardly, close d, little-souled rich men that can be found where: it has the best water-works of any ty of its size in the land; it has pub-c buildings and private residences of hich any city might well be proud; has more charitable and benevolent institutions than most cities of its size; it has one of the best systems of public education,—so the French Commissioner of Education, sent over here in 1876, said in his report to Government, of any city in the United test it reported fewer fallures and bankrupt-than most other large towns, and it has a ster proportion of persons who own their homes than any city in the West. THIS SOUNDS LIKE BRAGGING,

THIS SOUNDS LIKE BRAGGING, but it isn't. It is a plain statement of the case. Of course Milwaukee, like all other considerable rities; has its drawbacks and unpleasant features, but, take her all in all, from A to Izzard, she is about as fair, heaithy, and pleasant a place as can be found on the map. East or West. If I should be called upon to enumerate her disagreeable and unfavorable aspects, I should begin by saying that in a material point of view (1) she is great'y hindered in her progress and prosperity by her location. She is only eighty-five miles from the great, overshadowing, wealthy, agthe great, overshadowing, wealthy, agre, ambitious City of Chicago,
energy and go-sheaditiveness overand subordinates all things
her reach. Chicago's enterprise and littes for doing business quicker and cheapen any smaller city can do it, naturally ab-s it, and it would be well if it stopped

THE BEST TALENT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS is to be found within the scope of her influ-As an example of this sort of assimilation ence. As an example of this sort of assimilation that your great city is constantly carrying on, I will state what one of our oracticing physicians told me in a conversation the other day, to-wit: that during the last year no less that eight families in which he had practiced had sold out and gone into business in Chicago. Probably other physicians could tell a sirilar story, and if all their experience in this respect could be put together, it would show the extent to which this segregation of wealth and brains is being carried ou. (2) All cities must have territory to forage in. It is like a great army, and it must have room from which to gather its supplies. Milwaukee is not only badly situated by being so near to Chicago, and is brought constantly into sharp competition with her, but Lake Michigan has cut off half her territory on the east, and if she derives some advantages during the season of navigation they are more than counterbalanced by the fact that the lake is frozen over six months in the year. (3) About 40,000 of the population are Germans, a large proportion of whom come here in middle life, with their ideas and habits fixed beyond change, or much modification; and while they are honest, plodding, and eminently conservative, they are not as progressive, and do not abandon the notions imbibed across the sea as readily as is necessary in order to make a homogeneous and compact social system. Many of these Germans

ARE WEALTHY AND INPLUENTIAL. ARE WEALTHY AND INFLUENTIAL, but their tendency is to hold back in public affairs, especially in all matters of public improvement and sdornment, and their example has been unfavorable on other citizens of means. Walle they should have credit for their steady habits and thrifty ways, they lack the dash and spirit that makes things hum in these burrying times.

nes. But, in spite of all these drawbacks in a busi-

spirit that makes things hum in these hurrying times.

But, in spite of all these drawbacks in a business point of view, Milwaukee seems determined to overcome them as far as it lies in the power of her citizens to do it. They cannot remove the City of Chicaro out of their way, or convert the boundless expanse of Lake Michigan into waving fields of grain, and people it with an enlightened and industrious population; but they can conquer circumstances to some extent, and overcome the obstacles that hinder their progress. They have aiready a beautiful city, finely located, that furnishes opportunities that must be improved to the utmost limit. And the necessities of the case are compelling them to do it. Milwaukee is rapidly becoming

A LARGE MANUFACPURING CENTRE,
for which her facilities and opportunities are very great. Already, her fron interest is quite large, and the immense beds of excellent fron ore in the State are being developed and worked by the money and enterprise of her citizens. When the next census is taken and the statistics are gathered that will show the real amount of articles manufactured, it will be found that Milwaukee will not be famous alone for making cream-colored brick and lager-beer, but that she is largely engaged in the production of many articles needed in domestic life for ornament or me. Her wealth will not be found to be derived from handling an immense amount of wheat every year, or in scalbing each other on 'Change, but from the product of her mills, foundries, factories, and workshops, and in the increased amount of manufactured articles.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

I set out to write a strictly business letter, avoiding personal and all other sorts of gossip, but I must add a political paragraph in the way of conclusion. It is expected that John Sherman will visit Milwaukee before long, and make a speech on the irsues involved in the present campaign, which of course include the financeial policy of the Republican party, with which Mr. Sherman has had so much to do, first as Chairm

Wages a Century Since, whench's London Berning Ltst, Ang. 11. following is an extract from a letter indiale, Yorkshire, the 5th of Soptember, Harvest is now pretty busy with us in arts of this neighborhood; 1s. 6d. a day its given for aborers, which in this part are convenaged mage. The wheat

is in general very good, and the crop prodigious. Turnips this year will also be very good and plentiful; in short, never was known, I believe, such plenty of all kinds of fodder; but, on the other hand, so grest a scarcity of cattle to eat it. Beef and mutton in our market still continues at 3%d. [7% cents] per pound, and it is confidently affirmed, by judges in the case, won't be much lower this year. Best wheat in our market last Tuesday, notwithstanding the goodness of the harvest, was near 6s. [\$1.50] a bushel."

[From this it appears that wheat was dearer in England 103 years ago than now, and wages for harvest-hands about half the present rates.]

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Michigan Avenue

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—That immediate repairs should be made on Michigan avenue there is no question. Last Sunday, while sitting in front of my house, I saw the axel of three buggies and the spring of one carriage broken. Whose duty is it to make the avenue passable? It is simply an outrage and a disgrace to Chicaco. Are we to wait for the Park Commissioners? If so, good-by to travel on the avenue.

Cottle & Co.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—In your Sunday's issu "All Right" save: "The way to stop the dis-reputable practices of Cottle & Co. would be for victims to club together and, if possible, prosecute for perjury and subornation of per

I will gladly make one of the number, an contribute my share, both in time and money, to attain this end. If there are enough other who feel this way, and will act in concert with me, I should be glad to hear from them. Possible we may break up the shyster busi ness of getting judgments at Dalton and other distant points in Cook County by default and, possibly, perjury.

No. 116 Fifth avenue

Better Street-Rallway Facilities.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—They say "all roads lead cago all railroads lead to Randolph street and Clark or State. Now, does it ever occur to the netimes want to go north or south, as well as east or west? What the West Side needs is a east or west? What the West Side needs is a north and south line, so that time now taken up either in walking north or south, or riding downtown to Randolph street and out again, may be saved. Hobey street seems to afford the best thoroughfare for such a line; but the Company may save building nearly a mile by running the north and south cars on Western avenue (a double track is now laid as far south as Van Buren) to Lake street, then east on Lake to Robey, then north on Robey to Milwaukee avenue. Shall we not have this?

T. M. E.

Close Cars Wanted.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—I would like to ask the West Division Railway Company why it is that they do not run any close cars on the Madison street line after 7 or 8 p. m? The nights are getting chilly, and to persons at all susbut dangerous to health to ride three miles in but dangerous to health to ride three miles in an open car at 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Several evenings lately I have waited for a close car, but in vain. There are close cars on the line at intervals during the day,—why is it that they are all withdrawn at nightfall, and only the open cars run! Will not Mr. Lake kindly give us a close car at intervals during the night as well as day? I wisn also to call his attention to the habit some conductors have of blowing their whistles almost in a persons ear as they stand on the run board. They could just as well turn outward so that it would not be quite so sharp. ROBEY STREET.

The "Package" Order.

No. 94 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Aug. 25 "Suburbanite," in a letter in Sunday's TRIB UNE, does not half tell the story about the con duct of the Milwankee Division Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in excluding packages from the ears on the accommodation trains. By a new order be refuses to allow packages to be carried in the refuses to allow packages to be carried in the hands of the passengers into the cars, and also refuses to allow them to go into the baggage car unless they are family supplies. On Saturday last a Winnetka gentieman who has paid the company \$700 for his own passage in the past nine years was compelled to send a common hand package of books by express a pay charges. There is many a man on that road who is waitening for his six months ticket to expire and re-

ing for his six months ticket to expire and return to the city to live.

Why Mr. Cuyler is allowed to harass the patrons of the road in the way he does is a mystery. The writer is NOT A SUFFERER.

Two Disappointments.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—As the Lake-Shore train was passing through a village in Northern Ohio on Saturday afternoon a large crowd was observed filling the street with an American flag flying and banners; several wagons were filled with country people; the citizens were at the windows and even on the bousetops. "Ah!" said an Eastern politician, "I am glad to see the Democracy of Ohio aroused. Hurrah for Ewing 'Democracy'!" Said an entousiastic Republican, "Don't you see the Stars and Stripes? It must be a Republican meeting." By this time the train had stopped, when they learned it was only a Sunday-school picnic party. At another station were seven teams with loads of wheat. "How much wheat is in your load?" the Democratic passenger asked. "Fifty-four bushels." "What are they paying for it bere?" "Ninety-tour cents." "Had you a good crop?" "Yes, forty-five bushels to the acre." "Are you for Ewing?" "No; Foster is the man." flying and banners; several wagons were filled

An Infernal Outrage.

To the Edutor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.-Knowing the fearless stand you have taken in the past to keep the judiciary pure from corruption and illegal practice, I wish to lay before your readers the practice of Mr. Cottle, collector, office in the Reaper Block, and Justice Dolton, of Dolton. Reaper Block, and Justice Dolton, of Dolton. On the 18th inst. I was summoned to appear before Justice Dolton, of the Town of Thornton, and, the 16th being Saturday, when I arrived there I found I had to go five miles farther to the Village of Dolton, and when I arrived there I found Mr. Cottle acting plaintiff, prosecutor, and judge. Their first action was to call over all the cases, and in the setting off there were from forty-five to fifty cases, the Justice calling the cases and entering by default, and Mr. Cottle swearing to the bills; and if the defendant is present he is held over until all the preceding ones are over, and then he is told that the case is continued, and, if you demand the case dismissed for want of prosecution, you are told that there is an affidavit, and a continuance granted for one week.

F. J. SMITH.

Michigan Avenue Boulevard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—All those who spoke at the meeting of the residents of Michigan avenue with the South Park Commissioners seemed to fall in with the idea of the Commissioners, that the present road-bed on the street must be broken up and removed, and a new bed substituted, for which there is not the slightest use. Here is a road-bed of at least one foot of stone thoroughly packed and rammed down into the sand and clav underlying,—a bed which has withstood loads of four to six tons' weight, and some as much as lifteen tons. This road-bed extends as far south as Thirty-first street. All that is needed with this to prepare it for carrying light vehicles and such delivery-wagons as will be allowed on the future boulevard is to pick up the surface and level it, build stone gutters, and place the top dressing of broken stones or fine gravel, and the road is completes. There may be another objection, that the dressing would not readily pack and adhere to the old bed; but, should it require a man to each block for a year to keep it in place, and keep all incipient ruts filled, it would be at a very much less expense than removing the present road-bed to substitute another that will have to go through the sinking and breaking-down that this has had. As the Commissioners are not likely to begin operations until next spring, I would recommend that at least a block or so be tried this fall, by which it will be demonstrated that many thousand dollars can be saved to the taxpayers.

A. T. CLELAND. To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—All those who spoke at

"Sewer-Gas."

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Cuicago, Aug. 25.—I think J. Monat had better take a dose of soothing sirup and go to bed. He doesn't know enough to observe the forms of gentlemanly conduct due, etc. He opened his month and "spake"! He proceeds to administer a tew aledge-hammer kicks characteriatic of his (the animal) nature, and, no donbt, settles back in his easy chair, "pub-

lican" like. After he misrepresents me, he seeks to vilify the medical profession in general, and me in particular. It but shows that he would do, were he a physician, just that which he accuses them of doing,—viz.: trying "to attempt to blind the public to facts which are paramount to everything else, and which concern the health and welfare of every citizen." Now, really, Mr. Editor, this is severe; but, then, it's doubtful if he would "teel well" otherwise. If he will call over I will treat him to some of that "water" he likes so well. But here is his statement in part: "All the sewerage of a century emptied into the lake from this city would not make it impure,—although our fountain-head is only two miles from shore." I'll venture to say there isn't an individual living in the city past the age of 16 but will say that L. Monat hasn't ordinary in elligence. Considering this to be the case, I would dislike to teach him the laws of diffusion of "gases." In conclusion, if L. M. will call at my office, I will enlighten his fertile (!) brain in regard to being a "quack," etc.

WM. LAURENCE MARR, M. D.

quack," etc. WM. LAURENCE MARR, M. D.

Chicago's Drinking Water. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—THE TRIBUNE deprecates the course of a contemporary journal in regard to running down our water, and appears to be in a muddle as to its cause.

Now, to your subscriber the thing is perfectly clear. The cause of the imperfections in our water is this: The Mayor himself is the author of all the trouble. Yes, our own good, inoffen-

sive eagle-spreader at home.

In the first place be opened the flood-gates of lespond-or Chicago sewers-to the sylvan ont by relieving from official duties one cer tein Reed; and Reed, being connected with the water-way, and suddenly disconnected in the of ficial way, continued his course along the water course in an unofficial way, by trying to eke out a sustenance with the double-concentrated, ex-tra-reflued, back-action filter, to be attached to all

tra-reflued, back-action filter, to be attached to all our water faucets, so necessary to preserve our city from the circ(s) effects of, etc., especially in these times of threatened invasion of malarial diseases from our neighbors down stream. And why should not the fountain-head be clean when the lambs below are troubled by the turoid stream? (This is intended for an allusion to yellow-fever districts.)

Mr. Harrison cuts off Mr. Reed,—that cuts off Mr. Reed's supplies; Mr. Reed goes into the filter business; Mr. Reed's agents go around selling filters, and, as they go, tell the people "Mr. Fifer (Prof.) is getting up an article on this subject, and you will see it in the Times," etc., etc.; and so it has appeared, like the advertisement of a quack medicine.

Now, is it not perfectly legitimate that the

vertisement of a quack medicine.

Now, is it not perfectly legitimate that the filter should be advertised? Do not the advertisements read that we all have "tape worm" when the doctor comes around o' nights in his carriage. a la torch-light, and exhibits them to us in bottles, four thousand feet long? Then why wonder that our water should be foul on so sudden notice? why wonder that our water should be locally sudden notice?

The filter must be sold, the many agents around the city need bread, and a pet of our water main is out o' place.

E. Y. E.

The Kind of Protection Needed. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.-I noticed in Thursday's CRIBUNE an editorial entitled "The Fishers Question Again," and in the main it agrees with Would it not be well, how ever, before demanding "the most absolute protection of our rights and interests" from Great Britain, for your paper and all other papers who care for the welfare of the citizen

to make the "welkin ring" with demands for absolute protection of the rights of our citizens at home. Until we can protect every man in his at home. Until we can protect every man in his rights as a citizen and enforce the provisions of the organic law of the land within our borders, it is the hight of folly to attempt the protection of the citizen abroad. All candid, reasoning men who believe in the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence must be alarmed at our present bolitical condition. When the rights, political or legal, of the poorest and most uninfluential citizen are in danger, the richest and most influential are in jeopardy.

When the leaven of dishonesty so permeates the multitude that compose a State, that the citizens go to the polls, and, by a majority vote, repudiate honest debts and obligations, it will take but a moment of time, in the life of a nation, to convert that community into indi-

nation, to convert that community into individual repudiators and thieves.

When the citizens of a State trample under foot and defy the organic law of the land in one particular, the rapidity with which that people can reach the point of repudiation of all their political contracts is startling. When Mississippi can do violence to the highest duty and rights of thousands of her citizens, and the argument of thousands of her citizens, and the argumen of the shot-gun and bowie-knife usurps that o discussion and reason, New York is in almost equal dauger, for the germ of violence in one State will produce in another State epidemics of

State will produce in another State epidemics of like character and nature.

We are in no condition, Mr. Editor, to demand too vigorously of Great Britain the rights, supposititious or real, of those citizens of ours who pursue a calling where her flag floats. Great Britain is in the habit of protecting her citizens in their legitimate and honest pursuits anywhere and everywhere. If Scotland or Ireland should start in a course of high-handed outrage, as Mississippi or South Carolina has done, the thugs, repudators, and murderers would feel the iron hand upon them in very quick time.

quick time.

The best duty of newspapers now is to de-The best duty of newspapers now is to demand that liberty shall not be a sham and citizenship a curse in this nation of ours. They should demand without intermission that the poorest and humblest should have every right accorded to the richest and most honored; that the sentiment of the people of the whole land should be educated to the point of honesty in State and individual affairs; and that the man or the party of men who resort to the club, knife, or gun be branded as cowardly assassins, for whom hauging should be speedy and violent atonement. and violent atonement.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune, CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- The latest telephone advices bring account of the interview between Conkling and Beecher relative to the escapade of the former at Narragansett Pier.

sposition to drop the whole matter. You now the homely adage."
"When!" exclaimed the parson, with a significant gesture to his nose,—and so they partic. B. C. B. C.

"Stock-Yards Nulsance To the Edstor of The Tribune.
HYDE PARK, Aug. 25.—Having read A. J.

Grover's letter in your issue of the 22d, headed "Stock-Yard Nuisances," I desire to indorse his views in full, and, also, as a taxpayer and citizen of Hyde Park, to call upon the people to awake from their dangerous lethargy, and insist upon their public servants doing their public duty or resign, so that others may take their places. From the present standpoint it is looked upon as a fact that the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, together with their Street Com missioner, Boaro of South Park Commissioners and the Committee of Investigation, have rieided to the seeky influence of Williams, J. B. Sherman's ma. Friday. It is publicly taiked that he privately insisted upon the Board of that he privately insisted upon the Board of Trustees passing ordinance to prevent the Rendering Company carrying dead animals and offal to their place of business in Indiana through Hyde Park. Before so doing they decided to appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the transportation question and, also, the Stock-Yard Company's track. Names were suggrested and appointments made, and the persons selected accepted their appointments. The Rendering Company, which was the cause of all this commotion, exhibited several of their of all this commotion, exhibited several of their cars, which had been loaded for thirty-six hours with dead animals and offal, and invited the Committee to a public investigation and in-Committee to a public investigation and inspection. I was present and auxiously looked and waited for our Trustees and their Committee, but only one put in an appearance, and he left in a short time without making any particular examination. I was convinced that if cars were loaded and disinfected as those on exhibition were, no one could with justice class them as a nuisance; and, from several nights' impartial observation of the passage of the cars, I could not distinguish whether they were loaded with offal or dry goods; and quite a number of our best citizens have satisfied themselves from personal observation that such transportation is no nuisance.

The Committee met and advised the passage of an ordinance prohibiting transportation of dead animal matter through the town, and promised a supplementary report of the Stock-

dead animal matter through the town, and promised a supplementary report of the Stock-Yards track. No such report has yet been made public, but rumor sets forth that a unanimous agreement was concluded that the Stock-Yards track was the cause of one of the most abominable acts of trespass and nuisance ever tolerated by any occobie; but, for reasons that are unctuous, childlike, and bland, and not wishing to make noocles of themselves by attaching their names to a report setting forth that it is not a public nuisance, in opposition to oliactory imnames to a report setting forth that it is not a public nuisance, in opposition to ollactory impressions produced upon every man, woman, and child that comes within a mile of its radiatory stinks, they concluded not to make any report. Another current rumor is that the Board of Trustees contemplate passing an ordinance quietly giving the Stock-Yards Company the right of way on such streets belonging to Hyde Park as are now occupied by the Company without any legal right or title, so that forcible interference on behalf of the people to eject them as trespassers may be prevented.

If the Stock-Yards Company are trespassing on the streets of Hyde Park, and creating a nuisance by such trespass, why do not the Trustees tear up the track and eject the nuisance? This done, it would do away with the necessity of employing eminent lawyers to make

sance? This done, it would do away with the necessity of employing eminent lawyers to make arguments in the injunction case of the Rendering Company vs. Hyde Park. It would effectually squelch the traffic, and cause a track to be onlit to connect the Stock-Yards outside of Hyde Park, thus removing the stink and squeal missance to a tolerable distance.

The matter stands thus: Board of Trustees waiting for suppolementary report of Committee The matter stands thus: Board of Trustees waiting for supolementary report of Committee on Stock-Yards Track to enable them to ascertain what a nuisance is. Also, for some one to tell them that the Stock-Yards Company are trespassers on Hyde Park streets before they can be presumed to have any knowledge of the fact. Also, for some person to inform them that the stink and squeal business in connection with said track is a nuisance before they can be said to be in possession of any knowledge that a public nuisance exists. Also, for some eminent law yer of great learning, great experience, and infinitely correct judgment to tell them, for a big fee, to be paid by the taxpavers, whether trespassers and thieves have any right to occutrespassers and thieves have any right to occu-py and keep Hyde Park property and use it to create a perpetual abominable misance before they can be credited with the fact that they create a perpetual additional number of the fact that they know what trespassing and stealing is, never having received any legal opinion upon the sucject in their public capacity.

When they get all this information they will have cheek enough left to make a public declaration that just as soon as the Rendering Com, any can be prevented, "at the end of an expensive law suit," from sending one two case through the town et miducity said one or cars through the town at midnight, said one or two cars being air tight, thoroughly disinfect-ed, and loaded with dead animals and offal,

then all stinking and atominable nuisances will cease, and no further cause of complaint will exist. The Street Commissioner is quietly watching The Street Commissioner is quietly watching and waiting the result of frequent conference between Mr. Sherman's man Friday, "Williams," and the Trustees, and is thus content. The South Park Commissioners have concluded to see Mr. Sherman in person about the nuisance; his man Friday exhibits too much cheek to suit. The Committee of Investigation have concluded to report when they see fit, and to make as suitable a report as circumstances will permit, having resolved not to value public option a wiit.

will permit, having resolved not to value public opinion a wint.

Mr. Sherman, the reputed autocrat of the Stock Yards, and his man Friday, Williams, have concluded to denouce everybody and everything as a ruisance, and to prosecute to the uttermost are person that interferes with their gain-getting aursuits; and the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park are claimed as faithful allies in the work laid out to be done in opposition to public opinion.

Citizens, give this matter your early attention; be faithful in performance of your duty; stick to your rights, and manfully contend for the same if need be; see to it that your public servants do not barter or give away your public

ants do not barter or give away your public property and fasten an everlasting, stinking, abominable nuisance upon you and generations yet unborn. TAXPAYER. A Thrilling Encounter-The Meeting

views bring account of the interview between Conking and Beccher relative to the escapado of the former at Naraganest Fier.

It will be summised that in an affair of this kind and the second of the former at Naraganest Fier.

It will be summised that in an affair of this kind and the second of the former at Naraganest Fier.

It is resorted that the distinguished Senator was somewhat piqued by the apparent pressummition of the Brookin man, but Beccher's roll-licking good nature soon abated the Senator's batteur of manner, and the dialogue which follows was the resulfi:

"A most unfortunate demonstrate to your since my little affair with Tilton so knotty."

"But there is this difference," interruped Senator C.; "this is an entirely out-up job, we will be the senator in the senator of the case of the case, it was made to the case of the case, it was many the senator of the case, it was bated as insisted on kelking to a row about it. I cooked his goose, however, routly rarely, "I should nade," resulted the Senator, "that is a manged very clevery,"

"To be sure," continued Beccher, rondling familiar assent to the, reput, "everything senend dead against me, and I thought at first but when I laid the case before my lawyers, they said, 'Pooh, pooh, Mr. Beecher, even if its wer true, which, of course, it is not, it is only speceability, and the proposed of the case, it was managed very clevery,"

"To be sure," continued Beecher, nodding familiar sasen to the, reput, "everything senend dead against me, and I thought at first hout which of the case, it was a tought job; but then you and Pjrusoults to which was a tough to be the present of the case, it was a tough to be the present of the case, it was a tough our will be a sure of the case, it was a tough our will be a sure of the case, it was a tough our will be a sure of the case, it was a tough our will be a sure of the case, it was a tough our will be a sure of the case, it was a tough our will be a sure of the case, the case of the case, it was many to the proposed th

hus ended this tragic and pathetic intervaled has shown to the world and to a ty which has shown to the world and to a strain incal aristocracy how a Christian gentleman cabehave even when his feelings have been wounded and his wreath refused. Mr. Turnerelli still not happy, but he may feel assured the history will do him justice, and that she wit take note of that memorable meeting in son street on the 1 st of August, 1879.

SARATOGA.

How a Belle Passes Her Time at the Grea American Spa-Who Will Be Governor of New York?

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.-The programm of a young-lady's day of flirting, dressing, and cing at Saratoga is always the same. THE BELLE OF SARATOGA

is awakened by her hairdresser at 8 a. m. Jumping to the floor, she looks in the glass, stretches twice, and remarks: "Gracious me! I didn't get the color on even last night, -did I, Mary! I must be more careful to-night." Then the hairdresser commences. Crimping-

from are heated, multiforms are combed out, and full information is given by the haird as to the status of the Jones girls from Madiso avenue, whose rooms are across the hall. "'Nine white dresses in the wash,' you say the Jones girls had last week, Mary? Gracious

The Joneses must have a mint of money. I wonder if Fred Jones is the only son?" Her hair dressed, the belle now proceeds to put on her pink bunting morning-dress,-hat, parasol, fan, and shoes to match; then she saunters down to meet Fred Jones for a prom enade to the spring, where three glasses of Congress water are drank, and a fifteen-minute flirtation indulged in. At 9:30 comes treakfast: followed by music

on the balcony at 10. Our beile sits with the other young ladies on the back balcony during the music, and flirts with three handsome fellows (commercial travelers), who have been introduced as three young Chicago millionaires. From under a nangee paresol comes a voice: "O Mr. Brown, it is very naughty in you to say that you want to marry a rich young lady with a hard cough, Awful—perfectly atroclous!' While the young ladies spoon under parasols on the balcony, the old ladies sit in the hall and gossip about incomes and pedigrees, and

"I really believe I shall have to CUT THAT MRS. DUBSON," says an old lady from Fifth avenue, who married her husband when she was a poor milliner and he was a porter. "Why cut Mrs. Dobson? What has she

done?" asks Mrs. Camelshair. "Oh! because I heard her husband has lost all his money; and what do you think! Why, the woman wears a machine-made dress." "How do you know Mrs. Dobson wears machine made dresses?" asked Mrs. Cameishair. "Me know! me!" exclaimed the aristocratic Fifth-avenuite. "I'll tell you how I know,now I can tell machine-sewing from hand-ma Whispering: I used to be a seamstress, and I [Whispering:] I used to be a seamstress, and I can see the stitching in Mrs. Dobson's dress clear across the room. Dreadful, ain't it? At 12 o'clock the belle of Saratoga comes down dressed for the races. Orange-green parasol, Leghorn hat with golden-green feathers, orange-green satin-dress, with buttonless gloves reaching from the hand to the shoulder.

Described accurately in a business-like way, our Saratoga belle would

THUS SUM UP: Sixty yards of muslin in trailing underskirts; \$48 worth of multiforms and wirs; \$36 worth of dangling chatelaines, smelling-bottles, fans, card-cases, and straps; thirty-six yards of orange-green satin, and \$72 worth of false teeth

orange-green satin, and \$72 worth of false to on gutta-percha. See how the changes of her walk reveal. The patent instep and the patent heel. Her patent instep and the patent heel. Her patent spaier rounds her form divine; Its patent arch supports her patent spine. Lends matchless symmetry and stylish gait, And bears the label. "PATENT—'68." A patent corset holds her flimsy form. And patent dress-pads keep her bosom warm. Behold the plaintive glance of patent eyes, As she lifts her patent eyebrows in surprise. She shakes her head—four pecks of patent hai Fly like a hop-yard in the August sir, And twenty grim ghosts whisper her aside. nd twenty grim ghosts whisper her aside, Dear Sylph! we wore that wig before we died. To whom respondeth, unshabed, the beauty,
"Git out, you spooks! I guess I know my jute-y.
How mash ther patent teeth with gutta-percha ire
And flash her patent eyes with belladonna fire!
As drops her patent chignon in a chair,
She jumps to pick it up—

But I forbear. But I forbear.

At the races the belle of Saratoga bets on every race, and, as ladies are never expected to pay, she makes six dozen gloves. Then rides home in Fred Jones' tandem dog-cart, and dresses for dinner "O Mr. Jones! I do love a bang-tailed horse!"

Dinner at 2:30. Dress, white crepe cut tight to the form.

breas, white crepe cut unit to the form. Champagne, sweetbreads, soft-shell crabs, Philadelphia squabs, chicken-salad, and champagne. "I wonder why I look so sallow, and why I have such wretched dreams

sallow, and why I have such wretched dreams at night."

At 4 p. m. a stroll to the Indian encampment to play skittles, down to the bowling-alley, or over to the village-graveyard. "Why does that old sexton watch us sof He dodges around among the tomostones and never takes his eves off us. Does he think we came here to spoon!" Seven o'clock, tea; and then dress for the hop. Hairdresser the second time. Dress, white gros-grain with long trail. "My! won't those Dobson girls be jealous? This dress cost \$300, and theirs are home-made—bah!"

"Dance the round dances!" Of course I do. I think they're divine,—perfectly lovely,— TOO SWEET FOR ANYTHING!

Oh! I do adore a round dance with a handsome At 10 p. to. the old ladies all sit in chairs

At 10 p. h. the old ladies all sit in chairs around the ball-room, gossip, and admire their own daughters, who go swinging down the room in the round dance. Old, bald-headed bachelors come in and entertain hopeful mothers. The old-man is over in the club-room playing draw-poker. "I'll see you and go you \$50 better." Young brother is down at Morrissey's. "The black loses and the red wins. The red loses and the black wins."

"Gus, lend me \$50,—I'm dead-broke!"

At 12 p. m.. hop over and lights out. Fellows off to Morrissey's, and daughters in side-rooms drinking lemonade and champagne. Mother yawning in the parlor. "Dennie! why don't you come to bed? I'm just tired out."

One a. m., all in bed Halls silent, with rows of boots and shoes running up and down each side. Some one talks in her sleep. We listen. It is the belle of Saratoga: "O dear! I've been here six weeks, worn \$3,000 worth of dresses, and not a man has proposed to me. I'm sick and tired of life. I wish I were dead!"

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK?

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK?

I'm sick and tired of life. I wish I were dead!"

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK!

The Governor question is being agitated in Saratoga now. The present Governor, Robinson, was put in by Sam Tilden. Mr. Tilden should have sustained Dorsheimer, who worked hard for Tilden in St. Louis; but he repudiated his best iriend, and took up Robinson. Now Dorsheimer has joined forces with John Kelly, King of Tammany Hall; and the two together will be sure to defeat Tilden.

The strongest Democratic candidates are Judge Sanford E. Church and ex-Gov. Dorsheimer. Horatio Seymour considers himself too old to run for office. Potter is not liked in New York. John Kelly prefers to run Tammany Hall to running for Governor. Kelly is the Warwick behind Dorsheimer.

Among the Republicans, the two strongest candidates seem to be Cornell and Starin. Cornell is a cold, iceberg kind of a man,—a shadow of Conkling's. Starin is a second Jim Fisk, without his moral depravity. Starin is a countryman. He came down from Johnstown a few years ago, and since then, through Vanderbilt, he has made a good deal of money in the business of harbor-transportation. He owns several steamboats, and is a rattling, noisy, ambitious man. He wants to be Governor, and is willing to pay for it. Woodford, Heusted, and Sickles are all clever fellows; but they do not wear hats large enough to entitle them to the Governorship. Conkling is belyind Cornell; but Conkling is so despised by every one not politically associated with him that I doubt if he will show his hand or face in the coming Convention.

ELI PERKINS.

An Aged Parmer, Without a Wespon, Captures Two Armed Burgiars.

An Aged Farmer, Without a Weapon, Cap-

An Aged Parmer, Without a Weapon, Captures Two Armed Burgiars.

Leviston (Me.) Journal.

Mr. Joseph Plummer is a farmer in the Town of Durham. Although he is apparently nearing three-score years, his form is as straight as an arrow. He is tail, clean-limbed, and muscular. About 13 o'clock on Wednesday night Mr. Plummer was aroused from his sleep by a noise like the slamming of a door. His wife was awakened at the same time. The rest of the story will be given as it was related to a Journal reporter by Mr. Plummer:

I said to my wife, "That's our outside cellar door." "it must be burgiars," said my wife, who was as wide awake as I was. You see the fellows had made a misdeal with the outside door when they came out, and the noise woke its up. I ran to the door without stopping to

out on my shoes or pantaloons. By the had the door unlocked I saw two men shout ten rods away, putting across the field. I gave chase at once, just as I was, barefooted and without anything on but my shirt. The fellows ran across a field, and I ran after them. I shouted to them: "If you attempt to draw a revolver, or even pull anything from your pocket, I will bring you down without saying a word." I had not a thing in the shane of a weapon, but thought I might scare them. I didn't know then whether they were armed or not. They did not stop until I had chased them about half a mile. I hove 'om te if a man's field down by the school-house. I guess they were pretty well tuckered.

a mile. I hove 'em te in a man's field down by the school-house. I guess they were pretty well tuckered.

"A Fairfield boy, one of my neighbor's boys, joined me, and I told him to go and tell Neighbor Soper to come out and help me catch them. As soon as the fellows heard me say this, they started on the rup across the fields to Soper's woods. I started after them, and yelled, 'Don't you dare to run another step further toward them woods. You can come out here toward the road as far as you are a mind to, but if you run toward the woods I'll shoot you.' They kept on running, and I chased them about half a mile further and hove 'em to again. They were pretty well played out, and gave themselves up pretty easy. The neighbors helped me take care of them. The youngest one gave himself up first. I told him I wanted his pistol if he nad one, and told him to draw the cartridge from it. He willingly took out a revolver to me. The other fellow had two revolvers, with every barrel charged. We went up the road a little ways, just beyond John Bradlev's, and found a pail of lard and an empty preserve can by the side of the road, where they had stopped to eat. We called Bradlev's folks up, and they went down cellar and found that these things had been taken from their cellar. The fellows took a lot of butter and some preserves from my cellar."

On Thursday morning Mr. Plummer placed the prisoners in charge of Constable Lunt, of Durham. He took away from them sewen plugs of tobacco, a full box of cigars, three revolvers, six razors (nearly new), a large piece of cheese, and one or two other small articles. One of six razors (nearly new), a large piece of cheese and one or two other small articles. One o

MARRIED HIS SISTER.

How Two Long-Separated Children of the Same Family Met, Loved, and Were Married-Sad Ending.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

Not long ago a quiet, unobtrusive farmer, who for the purpose of this present sketch will be called Michael Lawton, died in Garrett County, Maryland Garrett County is the westernmost county of the State, and is a wild, mountaine region, in which there are a number of exceedingly fertile valleys, called glades, which are famous for the natural grass which grows on them and makes them superb pasture fields for cattle. The glades, when broken up by the olow, make exceedingly fertile farms, and they are rapidly being cultivated by people who do not wish to settle in the Far West. Lawton was laid to rest under a huge oak tree, on a little knoll on his farm. He had selected his own burial ground, and in compliance with his wishes the small white mar ble slab at his head merely bears his intials and the two dates,-those of his birth and itials and the two dates,—those of his birth and death. His neighbors knew but little of the manner of his life or his position in society before he came among them. He bought a small farm, and came to live on it one fall some ten or twelve years ago, and on it he died. He seemed to have enough ready money to satisfy his needs and to pay for his land, and occasionally, in conversation, he would say something which showed that he had been unusually well educated, and had traveled extensively, both in this country and in foreign lands. He never spoke of friends or relatives, and after some abortive attempts to discover his past history, the neighbors gave it up in disgust and accepted him for what ne was. When he died, a distant relative came into possession of the little farm, and the few household articles he left behind, and then all trace of the career and almost all recollection of the existence of Michael Lawton passed away. The writer knew the man well, and once, when on a fishing excursion with him, he related the pathetic and remarkable story of his life, part of which was published some years ago, and attracted a great deal of attention at the time. The outline of the story is vouched for, but the names of places and persons are changed for evident reasons. Years ago a family, consisting of father, mother, and two children, lived in a small town in Western Ohio. The head of the family, Mr. Lawton, was a lawyer and speculator, and had been a merchant. He had grown rich, very rich for those days, and was noted for his keen business sagacity and his honesty and kindly heart. His wife had been a delicate, pretty girl when he married her, and after her second child was born her health broke down and she became a confirmed invalid. The couple had two children,—a boy named Michael, who was at the time referred to a short 8 vers leath. His neighbors knew but little of th

after her second child was born her health broke down and she became a confirmed invalid. The couple had two children,—a boy named Michael, who was, at the time referred to, about 8 years old, and Mabel, who was then "baby," and was about 5 years old. Mabel was a pretty child, and her parents petted her and dressed her in a style that made her the envy of all the mothers in the neighborhood. One day Mabel went into her mother's room and told her she wanted to go and play with some other little girls wbo lived on the next street. Mrs. Lawton gave her consent, but told her to be sure to come home to dinner. Mabel promised, kissed her mother gayly, and ran out of the room,—out of the world as far as the poor mother was concerned, for she never saw her again. Mabel did not come home to dinner, and at supper-time Michael was sent.

Reshingten

**Cannon, sword in hand, with the smoke of battle filling the background, and its blaze flaming from his eyes and illuminating his face with martial giory. Healy's is stripped of all this glamour, and affords painful evidence suffering; but the wonderful head still soft age and infirmity, of disease and suffering; but the wonderful head still be worked by time or application, retain their former marvelous power, and seem to do kircely through the beholder. A duplicate of this picture may be seen at the Hermitage; the pose is slightly altered, and the effect rendered more agreeable and impressive. Yet it is sad to look upon, and one at last turns from it with a sigh of relief.

Reshingten

**Reshing

hever saw her again. Macel du not come nome to dinner, and at super-time Michael was sent after her. He soon returned, with a pale, frightened face, and told his father that his sister had started for home at noon, and no one knew where she was. Search was made for her in every direction, but without avail. No trace of the lost one could be discovered. A month afterward the mother died heartbroken, and the father sold his property and became a homeless wanderer, with but one object in life,—the finding of his lost one. Taking his ron with him he traveled from State to State, visiting public institutions where children were cared for, and going through cities making inquiries which he thought might lead to the desired result. From the United States the search was extended to Europe, and finally, in a Spanish city, Mr. Lawton caught a local fever and died in a few days, leaving his son, then a boy of 19, all of his fortune. Mr. Lawton told his boy that he had no near relative exceed a brother, who had gone to California in the first flush of the goid fever, and had never been neard of afterward.

Michael Lawton came back to this country, entered a college in the East, and graduated with honor. He studied law in the office of a famous New York lawyer, and after being admitted to the Bar he went West and made his home in a newly-actived State, where he soon built up a good practice. One winter Lawton went to New York to visit a college chum, Marchmont, who had married and gone into business. Marchmont bad several young sisters, and one afternoon Lawton was introduced to Miss Mabel Letcher, a young lady who was their music teacher. She was exceedingly pretty, and a lady in manner and mind, and Lawton fell violently in love with her, and before he left the city he asked her to marry him, and she accepted him. They were married the following sorning and went to Lawton's Western home, where they lived hapoily for six years, during which time two children were born to them. Miss Letcher told Lawton after their engaged s

died, Mabel taught school for several years, and then she went East to study music. After she left school I think she went to New York, but I cannot say. We have no trace of her for six years. She was named after the lady was adooted her, and was known as Mabel Letcher," "Known as what!" screamed Lawton. "Mabel Letcher." "Great God! now she has been my wife for six years."

It was so indeed. Further examination showed beyond question that Mabel Letcher and Mrs. Michael Lawton were one and the same person. The agony of the two people can be imagined. In their eves they had sinned beyond hope of redemotion. They separated. Mrs. Lawton is still living in a town in Mass-chusetts, where she has been for many years. The children are at school, and Michael Lawton is in his grave. He gave up all his business, grew frightfully dissipated, and, after according nearly all the money he had reserved for himself, he wandered to the lovely little Maryland farm, where he strove to bury his cast and where be lived a life of toll. The clover blossoms are as a weet about his grave and the wild flowers bloom as sweetly there as though he who sleeps in that quiet nook was at last as rest.

PRESIDENTIAL PICTURES

The Portraits in the Corcoran Art Gallery,
Why Lincoln Stopped Shaving,
Washington Letter to Cincinnati Commercial,

Washington Letter to Cincinnati Commerce Healy's portraits of the Presidents United States, recently added to the Cor Art Gallery, are mainly the studies from which, about 30 years ago, he executed a co from Louis Philippe, then King of the French.
Those of the earliest Presidents are copies from Stuart and Harding, the others are from life, They were purchased of the artist by Th B. Bryan, Esq., of this city, together with the. portraits of Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, painted since the French Royal or der, and sold by him to the gallery. They are of various degrees of merit; one or two are quite bad, a greater number indifferently good, and a few really excellent. Grom some unexplained cause the protrait of Gen. Harrison a not embraced is the collection. The Directors are anxious to supply the omission, and two have already been forwarded them for inspection, with a view to their sale, but neither proved satisfactory. The better of these came from Louisville, and is the property of Mr. Oliver W. Lucas, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of that city. It is by Mr. John R. Johnston, formerly of Cincinnati, but now of Battimore, and was painted in 1840, about the time of the General's election to the Fresidency. It is a tolerably correct likeness, but the colors are much faded, and it was considerably, though not irreparably, injured in its transportation der, and sold by him to the gallery. They are nuch faded, and it was considerably, thou not irreparably, injured in its transportat hither. For these reasons, and in the hope securing a less objectionable picture, its pechase was declined. Mr. J. H. Beard pain several portraits of the General, which matili be in existence in a good state of preserving the property of the second security.

still be in existence in a good state of preservation.

The portraft of Mr. Lincoln was painted in
1860, during the bendency of the Presidential
election or immediately thereafter, under an order from Mr. Bryan, then a citizen of Chicago.
The face is unshaven, which zives it a rather
youthful look, without in the least improving
its native homeliness. Mr. Lincoln was in the
habit of explaining that he "turned his beard
loose" at the suggestion of a lady, whose
knowledge of his personal appearance was confined to newspaper cuts, which fairly made him
an ogre. She wrote to him that, in her woman's
judgment, whiskers would add much to his
beauty, and if he could be persuaded to cultivate
them she would kiss him the first time they ever
met. The gallant rati-splitter at once restricted
his tonsorial operations to the upper and nether
lips, leaving them free for the osculatory reward, and in a few weeks garnished his cheeks,
chin, and throat with a hirsuse adornment which ward, and in a few weeks garnished his cheeks, chin, and throat with a hirsute adornment which puzzied Mrs. Liucoin, and surprised his sequaintances without, as already intimated, enhancing his personal prichritude. As the necessary conclusion to this "ower true tale," it chanced that he and the unknown lady met, and the promised reward was claimed and received. He was never clean-shaved afterward.

The next ugliest of the Presidents (counting Jefferson a "good third") is Zachary Taylor. His portrait somewhat refines the plain features of the rough and weather-beaten old soldier, but it very correctly represents him "as he lived." His eye, which was black, keen, and piercing, greatly relieved his commonplace

plercing, greatly relieved his commouplace countenance, and it fairly glows from Healy's

countenance, and it fairly glows from Healy's canvas.

Probably the most striking picture in the los is that of Gen. Jackson, who, too, in spite of his long life, never grew to be a "marvelous proper man," aithough his appearance was very distinguished. He sat for Mr. Healy in the spring of 1845, and the picture was finished only nine days before his death. The picture is in marked contrast with the full-length portrait of the tieneral painted by Vanderlyn in 1819 which hangs in the main gallery. The latter represents him in uniform, but bareheaded, standing, beside a cannon, aword in hand, with the smoke of battle filling the background, and its blaze flaming

A Fight for an Heiress.

Washington Correspondence New York Ecening Post. The French Minister will soon have brought to his attention a most singular family difficulty, which presents many features of equal interest with those of the most exciting fiction. The Uritic of this afternoon will print the particulars, which, briefly given, are as follows:

Several years before the War of the Rebellion, a French family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Reraud, and a daughter Amelia, came to this country. One son was left in France in charge of an aunt, to be educated. Mr. Reraud, after some years, returned to France, and while there has father-in-law died, leaving a property of a million dollars to the grandchild Amelia, who was empowered, in turn, to bequeath it either to her mother or brother. Mr. Reraud afterward returned to the United States, but went back again to France in 1866, and since that time nothing has ever been heard from him and he is supposed to be dead. All attempts on Mrs. Reraud's part to discover his whereabouts have been in vain, the son, when written to, having systematically evaded an answer. A Fight for an Heiress.

whereabouts have been in vain, the son, when written to, having systematically evaded an answer.

The grandchild Amelia meanwhile became of age, and naturally wished her property. And here is found the strangest part of the tale. It seems as though the son and mother had struggled for possession of the poor girl, who was partly deaf and dumb, and low with consumption, in order to control her large property. The son it seems set agents at work to poison the mind of the girl against her mother, who, it was said, was trying to kill her, and persuade her to flee to France. Whenever such projects were broached the mother opposed them until she could accompany the girl herseif. Finally last February the girl disappeared, and the mother learned that she had undertaken the winter voyage secretly and alone. She had not been in France three weeks before it is asserted she died. The son in sending this information took occasion to use to his mother the harshest language, upbrading her as the murderess of her child. He speered at her efforts to get the girl's property, and assured her she should never get a cent of it. She, on the contrary, declares that she has ever been the protector and friend of her child, and in support of her claims has letters from fresident Gallaudet, of the deaf and dumb college where the daughter studied, from the Rev. Dr. Parent, her pastor, the family physician and others, which speak of her in the highest terms of praise. Armed with these documents and others, Mrs. Reraud will attempt to show that the daughter was enticed away through a constitution.

A Warning to Pinchers.

London Lourt Circular.

A dignitary of the Church was dining out. Of the two ladies between whom he was seated the one on the right-hand side was an intimate acquaintance, and noticing that her distinguished neighbor was silent and preoccupied, said to him, sotto voce: "I am afraid you are not very well this evening; you do not seem in your usual spirits." "Well," said; the dignitary. "I am in rather a nervous state of mind sbout my health, and have a sort of presentiment that a serious liliness is hanging over me. I am conscious of a peculiar numbness all over my right side, which seems to forbode an attack of paraiysis." His fair companion expressed her hooe that such fears were ill-founded. "Ah, no," he replied, "I'm afraid there's no doubt of it, for s have been pinching my right leg all dinner-time, and can elicit no responsive feeling whatever. The limb seems quite dead to al feeling," "Oh," exclaimed the lady, briskly, and with an expression of intense relief on her face, "if that is all which troubles you, I think I can at once relieve your mind from anxiety, for the leg which you have been pinching all the evening is mine."

Guilty. Anybody recommending a soothing remeay for children containing colum in any form, is guilty of doing harm. Dr. Bail's Baby Syrup is warranted not to contain opistos and should there warranted not to contain opistos and should there warranted not be commended.

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